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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

NOT RUN OFF.

We are glad to hear the report that Mr. John J. Mudd, of Weller, Mudd & Melen, of this city, had been run out of New Orleans by threats of violence, is untrue. We have not seen Mr. M., but understand that beyond being compelled to change his quarters from the St. Charles to a more quiet house, he was not disturbed. It was intimated to him more than once that he was not safe; but he finished his business without molestation.

INSANITY IN NEW ORLEANS.

A gentleman of Chicago, direct from New Orleans, where he has been spending a short time for commercial purposes, tells us that we of the North can form no adequate idea of the blind, unreasoning passion and insensate fury by which the people of that city and the extreme South are animated. They are for instant and unconditional dissolution of the Union, at any price, and at all hazards. They want no compromises, no concession, no bargains, no amendments of the Constitution. They are for a Southern Confederacy—nothing less. There is, he tells us, a conservative class, but they are borne along with the crowd, and dare not yet lift a voice in remonstrance against the extreme measures upon which the populace are bent; nor do they hope that anything like reason will again rule the hour until some fatal act is committed which will separate the Cotton States from the Union, and perhaps plunge the country into civil war. Of course, in the midst of excitement like that which reigns in New Orleans, no Northern man, unless untrue to his principles, or under the protection of powerful friends, is safe. To be suspected of Republicanism is the signal for a warning; to be convicted of it, is to be driven off. The moveable police force is the mob under the name of vigilance committees, and these the better class of citizens are powerless to restrain. There is, in fact throughout all the Cotton States an undisguised Reign of Terror.

The St. Charles Hotel is the center of the excitement. That house is the common resort of the most violent of the fanatics, who between their cups and their cursings amuse themselves with hunting up, insulting and driving off Northern men because they are Northern men. When our friend left the city, the ruffians had made a clean sweep; and that caravansery was without a resident of any of the free States within its walls. They had all been compelled to leave—some so quit the city and their business, others to look up more decent quarters where violence and ruffianism are not the rule. One evening in the reading-room of that establishment, the crowd was assembled as usual, and as usual the Abolitionists were the theme. Becoming excited, one man said to be wealthy and influential, pulled out his pocket-book and said, "Here are $5,000 which I will subscribe to a fund to procure the assassination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Who'll swell the pile?" In ten minutes, or less, more than $40,000 had been offered for this infamous purpose, and the names of the subscribers were taken down. The witness of this transaction is far from believing that this was mere gasconade.

We are told further that masters of vessels and steamboats, if suspected of free soil proclivities, are not safe. Only a few days ago, a captain and the clerk of a river steamer were taken off their boat and forced, by threats of hanging, to make their way North by the most expeditious route. It was said they had voted for Lincoln. Every day ship-captains are subjected to wanton abuse and threats of violence, not because they are known to be Republicans, but because they are suspected of believing that buying and selling men is not pure Democracy and the highest evidence of Christianity. New Orleans is certainly a miniature Pandemonium.

Our informant says that on his way through Southern Mississippi by coach, (the railroad track being washed away for many miles,) he saw the dead bodies of two men suspended by the neck from trees by the roadside. In answer to the inquiry, "For what were these men hung?" he was told, "Because they were d——ned Abolitionists!" and the excuse for the barbarity displayed in permitting them to remain, rotting in the sun, was, that "Mississippians would not pollute the State by having d——ned Abolitionists buried in the soil." This fact, says our informant, displays as forcibly, as anything else, the temper by which the extremists of that section of the country are impelled. In further proof of the insanity he relates the escape of Professor Mitchell, the well known Astronomer of Cincinnati. He was on the cars going South, and when near Jackson, Miss., a man somewhat inflamed with liquor, but more with pro-slavery hate, entered into conversation with him on political subjects. The Professor was cautious and reserved; but venturing to say that he thought Mr. Lincoln was a conservative man and would not do injustice to the South, his pro-slavery friend was greatly incensed; and when the train halted at Jackson, jumped to the platform and shouted to the crowd about the station, "There's a d——ned abolitionist on the train! Lynch him! Lynch him!" Instantly, at least fifty men jumped on and commenced a search for the offensive specimen of Northern opinion; but before the Professor could be pointed out, the conductor, seeing the danger, pulled his bell-cord and the cars moved off, and with them the Professor with a whole skin.

We have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have given enough to satisfy all parties that when men of the North talk about conciliating such ruffians by Compromise, they are fooling their time away. They mean revolution.

Kansas Relief Contributions.

In my report in last week's paper, by some means several lines were omitted in one paragraph. It should have read thus:

"Cash from two gentlemen in Chicago, $3; from E. M. Saxton, $5; from R. C. Rounsaville, $5, and a bundle of sacks; from Edward Finley, Trenton, $1; from M. Lawrence, 1 bundle clothes; M. Botz, Woodstock, $5; Mr. Haywood, Chicago, $1; W. Litchfield, Cottage Hill, $5 to buy sacks; from Levi J. Pennington of Indiana, $200, to buy flour for distribution in Breckinridge County. Z. Coleman, $3 to pay freights."

Since last report there has been sent forward from Galesburg—144 sacks corn, 11 sacks buckwheat, 4 sacks wheat, 3 sacks shorts, 3 barrels flour, 1 sack beans, 2 bags meal, 8 sacks flour, 1 bag sundries, 1 box dry goods.

From Adams County—60 sacks corn to be distributed by Rev. J. C. Beach, to sufferers in Johnson County.

From Freeport—59 brls flour, and 199 sacks corn.

From Cragie Sharpe, Lamoille, $48, 239 bushels 60 lbs. corn, 19 bushels 40 lbs. wheat, also [illegible] wheat; $67 in money.

From Joliet—40 brls flour and three tons [illegible] beans.

From Julius White, Evanston, 3 barrels [illegible]

[illegible] from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, fifty dol[illegible]

W. F. M. ARNY,
Gen'l Shipping Agent, Kansas Relief.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE!

SEVENTEENTH DAY OF THE TRIAL.

MR. BROWNING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Circuit Court of Dupage County—In Chancery,—Isaac H. Burch vs. Mary W. Burch—Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Presiding.

[From our Special Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Saturday P. M.

The argument of Mr. Browning for the defence, commenced at the opening of the Court yesterday (Friday,) and was continued through the afternoon and evening sessions. The attendance of spectators was large and very many were present from Chicago, friends of the parties on either side. Mr. Browning's speech is one of the best of the number thus far, and entirely worthy of himself.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BROWNING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Browning then addressed the jury.

It is my duty to talk to you with regard to the painful case which has occupied your attention so long. I feel very sensibly the oppression to you and the responsibility which devolves upon me. It is not often that courts are occupied with a case of this importance. Thousands of interests unseen on the surface are involved in it. It therefore becomes you to give to it your patient and conscientious consideration.

This case has been treated throughout by the counsel for the complainant upon the assumption that all that they claim is the established time. They say that there is no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and that therefore our witnesses are not to be believed—specially one, because he is the instrument who has debauched her and broken up the family. Assuming this, they repel every attempt to establish the defendant's innocence, as an encroachment upon their rights. But what is the object of a trial, with all its appliances,—what but a farce if Mr. Burch is to be the sole judge of his own case? I shall be satisfied if I can present this case to you as it is impressed upon my mind. I have no knowledge of this case but that gained during the progress of the trial. I have no personal feelings to gratify. What I may think about the evidence of course should not influence you, but I hope so to analyze it, and present it, that it shall shed the same light upon your minds that it has upon mine. I intend to confine myself closely to the evidence, but I shall deem myself at liberty to make such comments as I deem just, not wanton strictures, upon the evidence. The case is full of woe and anguish, and no one expects this case to be gone through with without hearts being lacerated. This case is not of my client's seeking, and while I would not set my foot needlessly upon a worm or crush a fly, I would be derelict to my duty did I not comment upon the evidence. I cannot sacrifice to the feelings of witnesses the interests and hopes of Mrs. Burch. They are not many. Her faith is rayless. But I cannot sacrifice even that to the feeling of witnesses who come here to swear her to an eternity of infamy. What do the counsel mean when they are indignant at our speaking of their witnesses? Do they mean that we shall not defend our case? What do they do to us? They say our witnesses are renegade colonels, wandering vagrants, debauchees, pimps, perjured harlots, lecherous, bawdy brutes, fiends from hell. By what authority do they apply to those against whom there is not a breath of suspicion, words so coarse and vulgar as these?

There are many things inconsistant with the basis on which this case rests, the moral debasement and pollution of the defendant. They charge here with a life passed in wantonness, carried so far as to be carried on in parlors, day and night, in open, brazen, prostitution. Notwithstanding these things were going on for two years in that manner, yet no one in or out of the house ever had the remotest suspicion that any such were going on. Do you believe that this could be, and no suspicion awakened in the mind of husband, or guest, or relative. Do any of you, any one who has a mother, sister or daughter believe that such a life was led by her. It is an insult to the decency and purity of every woman who treads the soil of Illinois. Fannie Burch never had a suspicion of anything touching the purity of Mrs. Burch's character till the Monday she rode with her Uncle. She says this was the first time. Do you believe it, if what she swears be true? If it be, it is an exceptional case, and never will will happen again while the world stands. A woman so degraded, mark, so low, to abandon herself in a public parlor, in the midst of her children, servants around, to the arms of her paramour daily? Can this be? And if it can, could no one suspect it.

If Mrs. Burch had been able to lay nothing before you but that letter to Pruyn, it alone contains enough to sunder their case, rend its pillars from beneath and scatter its ruins around. The case are indignant that any one can even intimate that Mr. Burch could utter a falsehood. But if we don't convict him of the blackest falsehoods, to your satisfaction, I for one am willing to give up this case.

They charge that the criminal living ran through two years. But in their proof they go back three years and marshal everything of her acquaintance with Stuart and everybody else, every word, and look, and act and gesture. They have tried to get "suspicious evidence." They have obtained it. One of the counsel says that the confessions might be struck out and yet an abundant case be left. If their confessions were out, what they have left could not be seen with a microscope. For over three years they have dogged her with spies, watched her with servants, and what have they got if they take away her confessions. Years ago he takes his domestic, he skulks with her into the pantry, and says: "If Mr. Stuart comes here." "Who is he? I never heard of him before." "Well, I will describe him;" he does so; "Now, if he comes, tell him the ladies are engaged." He was giving her a moral lesson in lying. Mr. Burch professes to be a Christian; I hope he is; if he is not I do hope he will be one before he dies. I fear he is not now, but it is not for me to judge him. If he did not wish Stuart to come there why did he not go like a man and tell him so; not set a servant girl to do what was his duty to do. All this while he was asking him there, banquetting with him, sending him fruit from his gravery, taking wine with him, intimate, cordial and pleasant. Jealousy was in his heart. It has wound its chains around him daily, and fettered him, till it grew too strong for him, and he tried to crush her.

Leaving the confessions out of the way, what are there left? What act have they shown? What fact? Less of indiscretion, with the exception of the one circumstance to which Miss Spaulding swears, and which is contradicted by another witness, than falls to the lot of woman. Let the counsel lay their finger upon any single liberty taken with Mrs. Burch. More would be proven in nine out of ten of the ladies living in Chicago, during a period of three years, and then prove nothing to their discredit. Is not this remarkable in the life of an abandoned woman, who was so shameless that she never closed the doors in daylight. Are you blocks and stones to be crammed with the stories they have told to crush this miserable woman—for the charge is one that deeply and sensibly affects her than if she were upon trial for her life.

I say in advance that I make no charge against the purity of Miss Burch and Miss Spalding, but desire to comment upon their evidence. Suppose the same thing had been proven against Mrs. Burch that leaks out as between Stuart and Miss F. Burch. He leans down and puts her shoe upon her foot. Suppose they proved that Stuart had been handling Mrs. Burch's foot? Then Stuart rose up and kissed her. Afterward he bathes her head in some temporary illness. Then she leans upon his arm, and they walk out in the shades of evening. Why the counsel's howl of declamation would have rang in your ears forever. Suppose we had ransacked and ransacked all creation through the lives of these girls for the last three years, would we not have found more than they have found against Mrs. Burch? Mr. Burch stays with Miss Spalding a month in the house alone. Then he gives her at the expiration of that time a thousand dollars. Then he goes East to Sachem's Head with his wife and child. Then his constitution sinks under the sea air, and he leaves his wife and his languishing child for Saratoga, and telegraphs to Miss Spalding to meet him on the way. They are to go to a concert, and make a pretext to let the others be there and leave them alone together. Then they go to Lake George together. He pays her expenses. All this while his wife and child were sick, and she was nursing it by day and watching the moaning infant during the night. There was nothing wrong in all this, nothing improper. In my secret heart I think there was nothing. But now suppose that we were to swear him and bring these circumstances forward as the proof. Suppose, in addition, that she locked him up, throttled him, choaked him, wore him out, made him crazy, and then made him sign a quire of confessions to what she wanted. Would not she have piled him out of that house very quick and been a sorry widow thereafter? Is this ludicrous? Why is a different rule of evidence to be applied to the one from the other? Think of it; they have followed her with persevering vigilance for three years, and they have got nothing. The fact is, this affair has been shockingly managed from the beginning, and one wise, judicious friend might have saved him these disclosures, and the agony of a thousand hearts. If, while the flames of jealousy were burning him up, to have reminded him that he was a man professing religion, that his wife could be led back from indiscretion to his love, if a friend with one grain of common sense, one atom of humanity, he and she might have been spared all this. Guilty or innocent, this case should never have had publicity. The interests of society, of religion, of these children dear to him, demanded its silence. How he could have had the name of the wife who had shared his bosom and been the mother of children, go over the land associated with such infamy, and live, I don't know. I could not. Let the secret be between them and their God—kept in their own hearts. The public did not need to know it. Why not hide his grief in his bosom and have let the little erring woman go, for the sake of his children and his old love? Why not have sent her back to her friends and her aged mother? None need have known the reasons of their separation. And when in the mood of repentance, which would have come to her, she besought God for forgiveness, she could have felt that only the God she was beseeching, and the husband whose kindness for her had saved her children from a life shrouded in darkness, knew of his and her and their disgrace. Just as certainly as we sit here, this material world shall pass away, and we shall all stand at the judgment bar of that same Jesus, and when He asks this woman, "Where are thine accusers?" they will call upon the rocks and the mountains to cover them from the wrath of an offended God, unless grace to repent is given them before that day. It is a fearful question. It will have to be answered.

There are so many circumstances, here suggestive and deliberative one, that cannot fail to remark them, as if he had been studying the great problem how to get rid of a wife. His counsel reads to you from the books, and Mr. Burch brings the precedent here in his hand, that it was justifiable to lie and deceive his wife into a confession. The green house, too, is mentioned in those cases. This suit has been shaped by those cases, and it is a legitimate deduction that he got it up by the light of the authorities he now supports it by. After this storm had burst upon him, and all his domestic happiness was wrecked, and he is in agony, what does he do? He gets a conveyance of all her property, commences a suit with indecent haste, sends her away hastily, and defaces her portrait. He had steeled his mind before this to all the consequences of such a course.

Among the things proven against her outside of her confession, are the circumstances occurring during the illness of Joseph Turner. Mr. Stuart came by the personal request and solicitation of Burch himself, to watch by the bedside of the sick. He did come. Day after day and night after night Mr. Stuart watched by the bedside of the dying. He bathed his fevered brow, and soothed, as far as human power could soothe, the delirium of his brain. But all their efforts to beat back the advancing angel of death, the shadow of whose dark wing filled that house with gloom, were vain. He laid his hand on that young heart, and its pulses were stilled forever. He had done all he could for the living, and now that the young man was dead, Mr. Stuart performed for him the last sad offices of friendship. He composed his limbs in the rigidity of death, and closed his eyes. He arranged him in the habiliments of the grave, and placed him in that coffin, whose hollow sound struck to the heart of his weeping mother and sister. He turns to speak words of comfort and consolation to the living. He stood by the weeping sister, and as he stood there the eye of the spy was upon them. There lay her brother stiff and stark in the icy embrace of death. Her heart in the coffin. Her thoughts were busied with her own griefs and with the terrible anguish which had overwhelmed her aged and widowed mother. She stood in the very presence of the King of Terrors, with his stricken victim before her, and that victim her brother. She stood, as it were, on the very threshold of God's judgment seat, an occasion and surrounding that would have rebuked the fiercest lust that ever burned in Cyprian bosom. And at such a time as this, under such circumstances as these, the husband to whom she had given her maiden love, who had enjoyed her youthful charms, and become the father of her children, charges her with lewd and lascivious communication with the man whom he would have you believe had already debauched her. Oh, gentlemen, it is fearful! How the brain grows giddy, how the heart grows faint over the horrible details! How strong men sicken and shrink from the bare recital! What, then, must have been the maddening anguish of this poor frail woman, when for the first time her husband charged upon her that damning deed? I tell you that this scene, at that time, in that presence, under those circumstances, is brought and arrayed against her in a court of justice for her ruin.

I discard all such things from the case. They could have but little impression upon your mind.

They charge that our witnesses have been schooled and prepared. Who are they? Those who were at all times under his presence and direction, the servants of his house. When did the defendant tamper with them? They had been tampered with; suggestions had been made to them, words put in their mouths—not by her. They told them that they were to be poisoned, in order to keep them away. Why, every honest, right-minded man seeking the truth, would have given his wife every facility to prove her innocence. Margaret is carried away to Kentucky, and the moment she comes back the lawyers meet her. They are there and school her. Miller does the law, Hoyne does the religion. Burch tells her of dates, incidents, events. Then her deposition is taken. She intended to speak the truth, but they and the confession instead of putting down the identical words of the witness, put down what they understand her to mean; and she says she "did not mean the bad things they meant."

Who else beside Stuart have indiscretions been proven with? They say with Boyd; and Miller says he is an unwilling witness. Only one thing is really evident from his deposition—it is that he is a vain, silly, brainless coxcomb, with a handful of puppy thrown into the mixture, laboring under the delusion common to his class, that every woman treating him with kindness was enamored of him and ready to fall into his arms. He testifies as if he was going to immortalize himself. He covets the position he occupies as a witness. He thinks he is retailing his conquests, and that he will make fresh ones. Where is the correspondence that passed between them? Burch said he had it. If there had been a line, a letter, a syllable in it against her purity, he would have produced it here.

Within the limits of a week lie their whole case. First in that week comes the Burch's coming home made about her walking with Boyd. Says Fannie, "He, (Burch) told me to tell her that he knew things going on in that house." Did he commence that momentous week with a lie, or was he winking at corruption and wickedness in his own house, for the purpose of ensnaring his house? If there was anything going on. What was his duty as a man, a husband or a father, if he knew that disgrace was sweeping over his house to desolate it? Would he not have gone to his wife boldly and affectionately, and warned and wed her back to duty? The fact is he was lying of set purpose. He knew of nothing. The night comes and he said those "awful things" about the paternity of her child. Who are now the actors in the drama? Stuart is not heard of yet. He dictates the notes to Boyd, and it so goes on till Monday. "On Tuesday at 2 o'clock, Burch comes in," Wednesday she left. There was nothing but weeping and wailing. These confessions were the manufacture of Burch, wholly, totally, and her mind or will never was there and asserted them. On Monday Stuart first appears in the case. It had been Boyd with whom she had been charged with infidelity; why was this? Boyd had become useless for the purpose; he was "played out." He had made his wife bully Boyd for him and charge upon him what was not true. Boyd bristled up and came back with more pluck than he expected. He would not run. There had to be a new shuffle of the cards. Boyd did not tell of Stuart, for he swears in his deposition that he never suspected it. The expression in the letter, "your confidence has been betrayed, but not by me," intended for Burch alone, roused the jealousy of Burch's bosom, set him in pursuit of a victim. It was not Boyd. Stuart had the next best access to his family, and so he must be the victim, and he sets himself to work to find out the evidence. Right here are the facts that demonstrate her innocence to friend or foe. Fannie and he ride on the West side, and he asks her if she ever heard anything about Stuart. He took her into his counsel, and put her through the catechism, and found her a willing respondent. She told him, and he says "all she ever knew or heard. He says "what shall I do," and she says "Go to the Farnam's." He did.

On this Monday morning, he wrote to Mrs. Mather for the date of her marriage. What does he go to Farnam's for? To get the night he called there and saw Stuart's hat and cloak. He fixes these two dates Monday morning, before his wife had ever heard or suspected that Stuart was to be connected with this case. Boyd had been dropped from the bills. Now these two dates are the first and last acts of crime. These are the only dates he ventures to fix. Can anybody doubt that you, Mr. Burch, know that you fixed these dates, and then throttled her, shook your fist in her face, until you made her sign the papers? If there were a lingering doubt in the mind of anybody this fact ought to sweep that doubt away. What did he get those dates for? He had not seen her. After he got on the scent of Stuart he did not see her till the afternoon. He thought he was away on the first day, and that then it might have been done. He writes to Pruyn that he was away. If Mrs. Burch ever made a voluntary confession, tell me why she did not fix the other dates of the five or six intervening acts? If it were not a manufactured and got up case from the beginning; if it had been her work and not his, all the dates would have been in it. He had written out the confession before he saw her at all. If he could have hunted round for other dates and found them, he would have put them in. If he hunted and found fixed these dates before he spoke to her, where is their case? What faith, what credit, what weight can you give to these confessions? If he had got the dates from her, why did he go to the Farnams? Here ends the first act of this horrible drama. The curtain drops upon Boyd. It rises. Stuart appears, and the second act begins. The confession was prepared. He brings it home, and the first interview the exclamation rings through the walls of the house, "Father, I am not guilty! Father, I am not guilty!" Then, for the first time, he broaches it to her, and the attempt then commences to force her to sign it. The announcement shocked her. Mr. Burch comes up pale, excited, exhausted. What had exhausted him? It was then that all his physical and mental powers were used to force that little woman to confess. He was exhausted with his efforts to overcome her nerve, her mind, and compel her to sign this catalogue of foul crimes. When Mrs. Burch meets Fannie, she asks her what Mr. Burch had said, and Fannie says, "He has told me all." "Oh!" says Mrs. Burch, "he cannot have told you worse things than he has told me." When Valentine comes there, she is pale, crying, exhausted, and he holds her arm and she signs.

The whole value of confessions are the freeness and willingness with which they are given. Did ever Mrs. Burch ever assent to anything she signed? Every word you hear from her are protestations and denials.

When Monday night came, and the day of sorrow and anguish had passed, night came and drew its sable mantle over the events of the day, and bright the lamps shone through the hall and vestibule parlor of that palatial mansion. But in a remote corner of that mansion was one chamber, cold, dark and rayless as the bar, one of its solitary occupants. There, alone—for you remember she had been banished from her own room and forbidden to make her appearance at the table—there, alone, stupefied by the fierceness of the storm that had beat upon her, sorrowing over her fate, sat the woman who had been its former mistress. She felt on that Monday night how lone and desolate she was—that the hearts of all around her were, for her as cold and unsympathizing as the marble walls that enclosed her. But they were not so, gentlemen. There was one young heart, yet unpracticed in the selfish ways of the world, whose chords vibrated in unison with hers. That was little Minnie. Something was wrong, but she knew not what. All others roamed the house at large; her poor mother was a prisoner in the stranger's room. All others came at the accustomed hour to take their places at the table; her poor mother's chair alone was vacant or usurped by another. Minnie did not understand it. It was a mystery and astonishment to her.

Poor child! She was just beginning to drink her first draughts of life's bitter cup. Oh! that it might be her last.

When the supper was ended, and all others had assembled amid the dazzling splendors of the parlors, Minnie's heart was with the desolate sufferer in the stranger's room. Timidly, fearfully, and with faltering tread, she crept close to his side, and said, in trembling tones, "Father, may I go and see mother?" God bless the child! God bless the child! No wonder our Savior said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." But what a strange question for the child to ask. One would have thought it would have broken that father's heart. But no; as Mrs. Burch had said, "his heart was turned to stone," and the freezing reply was, "Yes, if Fannie will go with you." Fannie did go with her, and when mother and daughter were clasped in each other's arms, mingling their tears that fell like rain, they lifted their eyes and saw the cold, stony gaze of the spy upon them, the indignation of the mother triumphed over the timidity of the woman, and she exclaimed "Fannie! leave me! I will not be watched when my children are with me." And Fannie did leave them alone to their sorrow, and for the last time they were locked in each others' embrace. Oh, gentlemen, it is horrible! it is dreadful! to think of the means that have been resorted to to overcome and break down all the nerve, all the energy of mind, all reason, in this poor little woman. Is it any wonder that her reason tottered upon its throne, and that she gave herself up as lost and ruined. She had known before that her husband's heart was full of hate. She had learned that before, but she recked not of its ire until burst the lava of its ire around her scorching path.

Court adjourned for an evening session at half-past six.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Browning resumed his address to the jury.

I have traced so far the events of the week down to Monday night. Before proceeding further, I desire to notice some points made by counsel on the other side. There was urged with an emphasis and zeal entitling it to consideration, the necessity that every man ought to feel in preserving the marriage relation pure. The sentiment ought to find an echo in every heart. It underlies all the happiness of our homes, and is the nursery of our hopes of eternity. But does it follow that you must pronounce this poor woman guilty of adultery and give your indorsement to all that has been done by Burch. Is this the way to preserve the marriage relation pure? Are you parents? Is your daughter to leave your home in confidence, to be shut in a prison house, bullied by a ruffian, lied upon by gardeners and hostlers, dogged by menial spies, and damned to all infamy, in order to preserve the marriage relation? Without it we have no homes, no society, no organization, nothing to live for here or hope for hereafter. Who is it that trample upon the marriage relation? Is it the female sex? Are these the hearts lacerated by the brutality of husbands? Go home to your wife, receive the pure kiss of your daughter and tell them that you have deemed it necessary to crush a woman to preserve the purity of the marriage relation. If we had more confidence in woman, more faith in her fidelity, how soon the dark shadow that sin has cast upon the earth would pass away.

They say that without the confessions she should be convicted, for Fannie Burch has told enough. How could we contradict her? She never testifies to a conversation held in the presence of any one else. I suppose she has lied, how could we contradict her? Mrs. Burch cannot go upon the stand. Here then do the counsel turn aside and say, "Why don't you contradict her?" This coward as soon as one man whom he suspected bullied him, takes the resort of cowards and goes home and bullies his wife. I believe this is a got up case; I don't think Miss Fannie got it up, but the one who did she loves, she has blinded her, he has dinged the story into her day after day till perhaps she believes what she says. She has memorized it, studied it. Nothing has been thought of, dreamed of in the Burch family, since the thing commenced, but how to get this little woman down. They know we cannot contradict her by any witness. A cross-examination is a great hope, if the witness be not keen and bright. But she knows enough to tell no circumstances; she has learned the conversations and tells them glibly. But when we asked her about surrounding circumstances happening contemporaneously—as was the case with Valentine—what was the uniform reply? "I don't remember," the ready refuge of all perjured witnesses that ever came upon the stand. The reply has become so proverbial in such connection that the law books lay it down as the ready refuge of falsehood. How can you contradict them when they state no facts, and they know this. Upon the testimony of Sir Charles Layton, they rely, a servant who could walk into the parlor of a marble palace and before its mistress tell an honored and favored guest that he would kick him out of doors, is worthy of being knighted. But he tripped, and stumbled, and fell light. He lied and showed how and where he lied. He is not as smart as Fannie Burch. She has brains enough to set up fifty such men in the business. The clock story was fatal to him. We proved by incontestable evidence that it was false. Look at that pale face, worn with suffering and anguish, with sorrow and separation from her children, for whom she yearns more than she ever yearned for any earthly good; and every one who stands up in her defence is called a perjured villain, a fiend from hell! We ought not to blame Layton. He did not manufacture the lie. They never had the idea that a physician had laid the fact bare by answering his papers that Stuart was prostrated with sickness during that period. God had so ordered it in his judgment. And upon the testimony of such as Layton, dripping with perjury in every line and word, they ask your verdict. Who ought to be responsible for this? Who knew that Layton was swearing to a lie? Who forged it for him? What ought to be the judgment of any jury in any case where such testimony is wilfully and knowingly put forward. It ought to damn any case that ever made its appearance in Court. And the case, the cause of the weal and anguish that has crushed the life out of a thousand hearts, rests upon just such a rotten basis as the testimony of Charles Layton. And now they turn around and say, "Oh, he has a memory for events, but unhappily not for dates." But of what curious mental organization all his witnesses are composed. From the memory of another, events, dates, incidents, like the Borealis race,

"Flit ere you can point the place."

Valentine remembers only words, and they are graven on his memory indelibly. A most remarkable array of witnesses in a most remarkable case.

I now resume the thread of this painful narrative. This case gives me no pleasure. God knows I have never tried a case in my life before, giving me so much pain at heart. It is full of woe and anguish, to every one who touches it. Now for the events of Tuesday and Wednesday. They are brief, but they are terrible. "She did not come to dine; she said that Mr. Burch said she must not come to the table." "I am holier than thou; stand you yonder." That is the language. He turned her from her room. If there had been the first emotion of a husband or a father in his heart, let his wife be reeling in infamy, he would have let her remain in her own bed, with her weeping children. I would have lain upon the pavement stone, if she was as guilty as she to whom the Savior spoke. I would have let the poor, lacerated, heart-broken, anguished mother stay in her own room with her babies, one of whom could just throw its arms around her neck and lisp "Mamma." Then they come to that room, to which she is driven, "and he turned down the paper all, but one line, and I regret it." That is Fannie's account. Margaret tells the same facts but with a heart and feeling. Not the least painful feeling I have had, has been when I saw that venerable man pointed at as the corrupt fiend of hell, who could stoop to poison and kill. If there is one act that will give to Mr. Corning more consolation in his dying hour, it is the steadfast devotion with which he has stood side by side in her trying hour with that poor widowed, aged mother, and her stricken daughter. She says "I am turned away from my husband's house a beggar." Did she bring him no patrimony? Where is it? Lying side by side with Fannie Burch's $130,000, making its cent per cent in the Banker's vault. Her father's bones have long ago mingled with the mother earth. She has gazed upon the coffin of her brother, and she is sent away that she may not see her only living brother; and because this man, with his head whitened, ripe for the grave, soon to meet his creator, stands by the side of this poor woman, and says, "come to me, while I have money you shall share it. If you are innocent, I will give my money to defend you." He is traduced and vilified. What does Burch say: "My position has been deliberately taken and no retraction can be made." When did he deliberate. Could you deliberate, when the wife of your youth, who has lain on your bosom, nursed you in your sickness, rejoiced in your children, could you deliberate? Only one day intervened. When did he deliberate. The deliberation was long before; long before this woman had ever dreamed that a charge of vile prostitution with Stuart was to be made against her. He ventilated it to the public. "No retraction can be made under any circumstances!" No matter if she prove to be pure as the driven snow, I. Burch, have said it, and they have the effrontery to ask you on your oaths to his deliberations, "and under no circumstances" to venture to find a verdict for that poor little woman. His position was taken before the curtain had dropped upon Boyd, and she was to be thrust a beggar, houseless and shameless, a wanderer upon the earth, before suspicion of Stuart ever entered her heart. He acted instantly. And now, because Mr. Corning dares to come forward to confront her accusers, his reputation is to be attacked.

Tuesday morning she goes to Margaret to dress the baby, and she said "Margaret, I have to go away," and she cried, and Minnie cried, and I cried." Would that I had the eloquence to put into language the pathos this poor servant girl put in these simple words. She meets Burch, and says, "Mr. Burch, it is not so;" when he told her those words she could not stay. Hear it! Let a nation hear it! The poor servant girl tells him, the jealous hearted husband, "Mr. Burch it is not so," and he says "My position is taken." Then he sits in the arm chair, and dictates, she writes and tears up, and Margaret sees the pieces on the floor. We don't all desire such wickedness as this. If we did we might as well at once take up our abode with the devils in hell. Margaret tells of her crying around all day. Mr. Valentine says she was as calm as a May morning. Upon cross-examination he says she was comparatively composed and calm. Tuesday morning she was rebellious; a change had come, and Burch had come and set down before her. Why, any one of you can set down before her and scare her into a fainting fit in five minutes. He tells her then that no one on earth should ever know it, and you shall stay here till your Uncle comes. Tuesday night she says, "Oh, they are going to send me away to-morrow. Why are they in such haste? He said I could stay till Uncle comes." "They would get me some quiet little home where I could go and be at rest." Oh! how that aching heart did long for rest; for the "wings of a dove, that she might fly away and be at rest." And Burch says, "God worked in and through me"! Miserable delusion! as if God ever worked in us to act or tell a lie. I believe he did lie, and he says so in his letter. His fist did not overcome her; she rebelled. It is wonderful that she had strength and power, that she has grace enough given her to resist. He threatened her with sending her immediately away from her children. He lied. "If you sign I will wait, and we will see Uncle Corning." "She cried all day, and came to my room looking kind of wild and distracted." This was Tuesday night, after they thought they had got the incontestable proofs to bolster him up. "Looking kind of wild and snatched her child from my arms, and said, 'Oh, Margaret, I am going away to-morrow!' and Mr. Burch followed her in and took Minnie away from her, went to his room and shut the door." Was there ever brutality like that? "That night I heard her knocking at Mr. Burch's room, and he told her to 'Go away.' She said, 'For the last time, for the last time, I want to come in and see my child;' and he said 'I can't endure you. Go away!'" The child that you gave being to, that you have nursed and watched, you wish once more to clasp to your bosom, you cant see, go away. It is a picture of horror never before sent out to the world. It is a picture for a painter. The last night that she was to spend under her own roof, in the house with her child, and the last night, in the night she came to my room says Margarett, "and said she thought she heard the baby breathe hard." Poor thing, her heart was breaking and she knew not why. Wandering through that house, in the dead of night, wailing, and he cool, wrapped in sleep. And he comes here and asks you to endorse these acts. God pity our women and mothers if this be your verdict. Says Fannie, "she came and talked about taking a grey wrapper. It will be so pretty when I am ill." Did you ever read the pictures drawn by those who knew the nature of a maniac. If Miss Fannie tells the truth this is the most forcible touch in the whole picture. Before she said that, breaking her heart for her children, and then tittering over her dresses. The next drivelling idiocy in the testimony of this girl, is, every alternate sentence was, "she was crying." They bought her one trunk and set her to packing her things. Would you not suppose she would have been spared that sad task. Just before she goes, "she asked me to stay with her children and be kind to them and not let them forget their mother." The mother's love breaks our all over. As soon as she is away, the sound of her footsteps hardly died away from the threshold, "and" says Margaret, "he came to me and asked me what I knew, and how much money Stuart had given me." Did you ever hear anything to equal it? Why, a man should have been bowed down with grief and anguish. "He asked me if I was going to write to her, and I said, yes, and he said I should not—that he would turn me out of the house if Minnie heard from her mother." And this man asks you to set him up at the expense of his wife and little ones. And thus it ended. Another period of anguish and woe had passed. Her life before she left had become a lingering perdition next to hell. And now the deed is done. The hellish purpose is accomplished. She no longer sits in the gate to trouble. Her merry tones no longer echo through the halls she had so long adorned. Denounced, driven from her hearth stone, like a wounded dove, she goes to pillow her head on the bosom that had nourished her infancy. True to her mother's instinct, those arms are open to receive her, as gladly as when she went forth a joyous bride. "Come to me whatever thou art." "Come to the heart that shall always greet you." She is gone. Her trunk was taken to the stable; her name is erased. "No one," says Margaret, "went to the carriage with her." She walked out alone. Before the wheels have borne her thence, he is in the kitchen seeking the servants. He had got through with her in Chicago. He now sets down and writes to the father-in-law, and says, "Don't believe her; she is a bundle of lies." Did he think that she would retract, and say something that would stir up Mr. Corning's heart and reach her brother's ears? Not content with crushing her with disgrace, she writes to them not to believe anything the lying little woman could say. Why on God's earth could he have feared she would retract, if they were free confessions? He knew they were as false as hell. He writes that in a day or two this thing would be in the mouths of all the Northwest. He had taken his position and was determined to foreclose public opinion against her, and published it all. It is horrible—it is fearful. Fiends from hell! While they spit forth one set of persons, the world will apply them to another. She has gone a beggar. He wants to keep her so, though it disgraces her little daughters for ever. They are growing up to a life of disgrace and wretchedness, if you endorse his actions. They will be shunned as lepers, the daughters of a harlot. I should expect the judgment of God to descend upon your country, and it would sink into as deep an abyss of infamy as it will drag some into. What made him imagine that Mary would take it all back? that she would retract statements made without suggestion freely and voluntarily? The very moment she has left his house, he writes to her friends that she is a monstrous liar. When he told her that he had the incontestable evidences of her guilt, when he pretended to her that he had more knowledge than he actually possessed, was he telling her the truth? I do say, and I am justified in saying, curses on his perjured arts. Were honor and virtue all gone? Was there no pity, no relenting heart to point him to the mother fondling o'er her child, to point to the lone wife and her wild distraction?

Barred and bolted doors, no sympathy, no friend, a prisoner locked in a jail, sheriff and lawyers sneaking in from the back door, tortured, no wonder her heart broke and she became the drivelling idiot, losing all her mind, everything but her love for her children. One of these confessions is in her hand to-day. He took it to his lawyers' office. They told him it would be suspicious. He wrote another. There are internal evidences that he wrote it. There are expressions in it no woman used or ever would use. "His damnably seductive arts, and his hellish purpose." That's the way men talk. No woman writes so. He knows, now, here, that he fixed her in her chair, and made her copy it. Had she ever heard such expressions? She refused, and he says she wrote one and tore it up. I'll tell you what was done. If she had written one he would have snatched it. No, the copy he brought from the lawyer's office was the one torn up, and he did it. Would she, who had never seen a business paper in her life, put "witnessed" to it, leaving a blank for the names of witnesses? She had been enjoying herself, eating her meals heartily, and was in fine business condition; but after she had written and signed it, it comes into her mind that some one may annoy her husband, who had treated her so kindly, she adds the words Burch likes:

I have written this "with deliberation," and read it over before signing," the phrase usual in interlineations in deeds and legal papers, and just the one that she in her fine business condition would be likely to use. The deed was one of darkness, "peculiarly one of darkness." I have given you the complainant's case. We might well afford to rest the whole on their testimony, but it is my duty to show the case on our side. First there is Stuart. Is the attack made upon him based upon any evidence? They dare not cross-examine him, and why? They knew that he might say things that might not prove palatable to them, and they dared not bring it out, and he could not. They had opportunity to assail him if they wished. Why did they not bring witnesses to impeach him? I never saw, nor you never saw, a witness whose manner was more free from art, and so impressive in its sincerity. Where is the security for any man's home, his property or his life, if we have reached that downward course in pollution, that he can say that in the presence of the great Judge, and damn his soul with a load of perjury? It is impossible; you know it, I know it, and Mr. Burch and his counsel know it, that a debauched woman could have written to her debauchee such a letter as that. If that is true, their whole cause is a damnable lie. If that letter was a forgery, a copy, not signed or dated, it is a poor one. Do you suppose that we, Beckwith, Farnsworth, Murray or myself are such incomprehensible fools as to get up such a poor fraud. It would be as mean to swear the one through than the other. Its contents alone identify it. Then they say if genuine it establishes Mrs. Burch's guilt. If that be so, what more do they want, and why do they call it a forgery?

Mrs. Burch's letters are much talked of, they have been read before you. There is nothing in them all but general expressions of contrition, such as come from any true Christian heart, when afflicted deeply by a true sense of unworthiness. Suppose this case had never occurred or been heard of, would Dr. Patterson have put this construction upon it? There is not an autobiography of a sainted woman that does not contain the same thing. Bunyan in his "Grace Abounding" charges himself with the vilest crimes, and for a while the world thought him a profligate, because with a tender conscience, he poured out his heart in penitential confessions. The most trivial sins rolled themselves into mountains of guilt to his vision. When a devout man mourns his exceeding sinfulness he adopts a phraseology peculiarly liable to misconstruction. There is nothing more common in life than for penitent Christians to write in this way. But why were they written? She knew that she had confessed. But she had been promised that they should never be seen, and she had no idea that these letters would be read in the light of these confessions. Dr. Patterson's fault was not in writing his letter. That is good-hearted. His fault lay in rendering up that letter to her accusers. It was a private letter, never intended to be made public, and he should never have allowed it to be paraded here in Court. If these letters are read in the light she intended, there is nothing in them. But Burch had showed them to Patterson, and that is the way he was misled, and his answer from that stand-point is that of a kind-hearted pastor. Now, why were these letters written? They are full of her children. Whatever else may be in Mrs. Burch's heart, its predominating passion is that of her love for her children. She was maddened by her separation from them. Her heart still clung to the loved ones at home. Her heart mourned for her children and she refused to be comforted. They were either to be shown to Mr. Burch to procure sympathy of a fatherless heart, that she might once more feel upon her fevered cheek the kiss of her daughters. She knew she was not guilty and that he knew it, and she hoped to reach his heart through them once more. She was writing for one who knew she was guilty of many things. She thought the others did not know of her confession. All the sins of her life passed before her and seemed to be reaping their punishment at that time. Everybody had been told "here are her voluntary confessions," everybody read them in that light.

Of all the men that walk the earth, Mr. Burch should desire a verdict of not guilty at your hands. Of all men he should most rejoice at a verdict that would wipe away the foul stains from the memory of his children, and will enable them to go through the world with an occasional glimpse of sunlight to illumine their pathway, not followed through all their weary pilgrimage here with the overshadowing cloud of a mother's infamy and disgrace. And when he comes to his last hour, reposes upon the bed of death, and finds himself struggling with the monster who is too strong for him, and whose assaults he cannot repel, with his last dying breath, he will breathe prayers for blessings upon your name for vindicating his wife and children from this foul stain.

Gentlemen, I am done. There is the poor, heart-broken, widowed mother, whose gray hairs you bring with sorrow to the grave, if you pronounce this unrighteous judgment against her suffering daughter. I give them into your hands. Take them both. Do with them in that way that you will be able to answer to the Great Judge of all hearts, when you come to render an account of the deeds done in the body. And if you hope to lay your heads upon your dying pillow in peace, I implore you, by all that is sacred to the human heart upon earth, not to give your endorsement to this most horrible, most wicked transaction this world has ever seen. And may God in his mercy defend us from ever having to pass through such another ordeal as the trial of this cause has been. Gentlemen, I surrender them into your hands. Take them. Deal with them mercifully, as you hope God will deal mercifully hereafter.

Court adjourned at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Burch Divorce Case.

The notes of our special reporter at Naperville are continued in another column, from Friday noon, at which time Mr. Browning commenced his argument for the defence, concluding at the end of the evening session, after speaking six hours and a half. The very full abstract we present will be read with interest.

At the opening of the court on Saturday morning, Mr. Van Arman commenced his closing argument for the complainant, which he will probably conclude in the morning session of to-day (Monday.)

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Dec. 5th, 1860.

Editors of the Tribune:

The Iowa Electors, Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, Joseph A. Chaplaine, M. L. McPherson, and Charles Pomeroy, met at the Capitol to-day, at noon, and cast the vote of this State for Lincoln and Hamlin, and forwarded the same to Washington by Hon. E. N. Bates, of Cedar Rapids, Messenger. CAPITOL.

New Year's Address.

$20 will be paid by the carriers of the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, to be sent in by the 24th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

Keep your teeth clean and healthy, by a daily use of Dr. Allport's celebrated Dentifrice, the only powder made on scientific principles, and adapted to the wants of the teeth. Sold by Sargent, Apothecary, corner of Randolph and State streets.

A WORD TO GROCERS.—Always keep the purest Saleratus to be found in the market. Your customers should be able to supply themselves with a perfectly pure and healthful article. D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus will give perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious housekeeper. Manufactured by D. B. De Land & Co., Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y. Sold at wholesale by the wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

WINTER EVENINGS.—At this season of the year our young men are naturally looking about them for the proper place in which to spend their long winter evenings. We would suggest that Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College Rooms are pleasantly located, beautifully fitted up, and the knowledge to be obtained there is indispensably necessary to the development of a systematic practical business man. A large class is now in attendance composed of the sons and daughters of our most prominent citizens. dl0-d&w.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Orphan Asylum for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church. H. E. SEELYE, Secretary.

THE CAT BAGGED.—To protect ourselves from the impositions of those who assert they have Downer's Kerosene on sale at one dollar per gallon, warranted, &c., &c., and at the same time palm off other brands of Kerosene or even Coal Oils for the best Kerosene, we have decided to sell our Downer's Kerosene at retail at a small advance over cost; therefore consumers that wish to be sure and get the best Kerosene made in the United States at the price of the second quality, will do well to bring their cans to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street. de4-10t

At this inclement season of the year every lady should have a comfortable and genteel cloak. Such an one can be had at a "low price," of S. J. Hueston & Shaw (successors to Wamsley & Hueston.) They have also a complete assortment of Dress Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, and Millinery Goods generally. Call on them and examine their stock, 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no13-3aw-1mtu-th&sa

Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sel-ly

All persons expecting Dr. Fuller to extract, fill, insert artificial teeth, or otherwise treat their dental organs, are notified that his office is No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House. de4-6t J. C. FULLER, Dentist.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday last by Rev. Mr. [illegible], at the residence of John Jones, Esq., Mr. GEORGE LUMKINS and Miss LOUISA PETTIT, all of this city. [illegible]

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 8th, at 7 1/4 o'clock, MARY, infant daughter of J. W. and [illegible]

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, AT BURWELL & WYANT'S, No. 5 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] Prizes cashed and drawings furnished free of expense by NAUER, TAYLOR, New York City.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED. Sight Exchange on New York Wanted, For which the highest buying rates will be paid. M. D. GILMAN & CO., No. 126 South Water street.

WANTED.—A Gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. South Side preferred. Please address P. O. Box 1667, giving location.

FOR SALE.—$8,000 worth of Boots and Shoes. Terms—one-half cash. Balance real estate or other approved property. The stock is entirely new and of best manufacture. Address P. O. Drawer 3773. de10x1w

THE BEST PLACE IN THE city to procure a perfect Photograph or Ambrotype Likeness is at WATSON & CARBUTT'S Photographic Fine Art Gallery, 131 Lake street, one door east of Clark street, south side. Large size Photographs one dollar; Ambrotypes in case, large size, 25 cents. Citizens and strangers are cordially invited to call and examine their specimens. G. W. WATSON. J. CARBUTT.

SALE OF BONDS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.—At the request of the holders thereof, and by virtue of a power of attorney vesting in me the right to sell said collateral securities, I shall sell at public sale, at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of December now current, at half past twelve o'clock in the day, Thirteen One Thousand Dollar Bonds, issued by Cass County, State of Illinois, and bearing eight per cent. interest, to satisfy the debt for which they were pledged. J. M. PARKER.

LOST—In going from 178 Lake street to Sutton & Barkitt's Store, on Lasalle street, and thence returning on Lake to Clark, on Clark to Henneyan's Confectionary Store, a Ladies' Gold Watch and Chain, with small glass bottle, small key and a peach stone basket attached. Whoever will return the same to this office, or 178 Lake street, will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wish Board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Would prefer West Side. Address "C." at this office for one week. de10x1w

WANTED—A situation in a private family to do general housework, by a respectable woman, who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and can give good references. Inquire at 266 State street, over the Toy store.

WANTED—Agents to supply every village in the country with GURDON'S NEEDLE THREADERS. Superior inducements offered to Agents going South. Any good salesman can clear $20 per month; many are doing better than that. Apply to or address, with stamp, H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street. Post Office Box 373, Chicago, Ill.

MASONIC.—The Annual Meeting of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their Chapter Room in the Masonic Temple, on this (Monday) evening, December 10th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. JAMES BLOOMFIELD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—Scholarship for Sale in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's College, good for the Chain. Apply to W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO RENT—A Rosewood Piano Forte. M. A. NEFF, No. 4 Portland Block.

WABASH AVENUE LOT.—I am authorized to sell cheap and on easy terms a desirable Lot, north of Twelfth street. The first payment may be made in Illinois currency. M. A. NEFF, No. 4 Portland Block.

GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS! DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the most popular and successful remedy of the age for all COUGHS and PULMONARY Complaints. Its curative effects are always great and often wonderful. No one should give up a cough till they have tried it.

122 Clark Street.
BILLIARD KEROSENE LAMPS.
HOTEL " "
HALL " "
PARLOR " "
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All with the Latest AND MOST IMPROVED BURNERS, ILLUMINATING Without Smoke or Odor, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 - - - Clark Street - - - 122. CHAS. L. NOBLE.

ANOTHER DOUBLE MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION PLATE. A TRIUMPH. Another Three Steel Plate Number. GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1861. THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. In the first place, our magnificent Title, comprising six distinct engravings and five statuettes. [illegible] Our Justly Celebrated Fashion Plates. [illegible] Top of Stool. A Tiger, printed in six colors. A very elaborate work.
REMEMBER. That Godey's Lady's Book contains in one year at least 400 pages more reading than other magazines, twice as many engravings, [illegible] For sale by all the dealers.

THE Life of Andrew Jackson, BY JAMES PARTON, Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," etc. Three Volumes, 636 to 734 Pages each with Steel Portraits. CROWN OCTAVO EDITION.—Cloth Binding, $6; Sheep, $6.75; Half Calf, $9; Full Calf, $12. SUBSCRIBERS' EDITION, Royal Octavo (sold by Subscription only.)—[illegible] Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this work, [illegible]
Also, Just Published: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. [illegible] ITALY: FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY. [illegible]
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New Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN IN THE STATE SHOULD HAVE IT. THE ILLINOIS STATE DIRECTORY. Just received from the Bindery 300 copies of the above work, which we offer at THREE DOLLARS PER COPY, A Discount of Two Dollars from the original Subscription Price. This work was compiled during the past summer by JOHN C. W. BAILEY, of this city. It contains a full arrangement and classification of business by towns, and an alphabetical directory of names, embracing all the firms engaged in business on their own account—together with their Post Office addresses. The Appendix contains an immense amount of information necessary to every business man in the State, forming a comprehensive view of the Topographical, Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing Interests, Banking, Joint Stock, Insurance, Railroads, and other incorporated Companies, with Statistical Tables, Exhibits, &c., of the entire State. The whole accompanied by copious indexes. It is a handsome octavo volume, containing over 1,000 Pages, Beautifully Printed and Substantially Bound in Cloth. We will forward the volume, postage paid, to any address, upon receipt of THREE DOLLARS in Illinois currency. Address, WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

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JOHN B. GOUGH Will Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, On Friday Evening Next, Dec. 14. Subject:—TEMPERANCE.

HOODS! HOODS!! HOODS!!! AT WHOLESALE. LADIES' KNIT HOODS, SOLFERINO AND BLACK, Just received and for sale by J. M. STINE & CO., 27 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

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GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

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LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our own establishment and of the very best material. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 138 Lake street, corner of Wells.

SALE CONTINUED OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT COST! T. E. CARTER [illegible] Entire Stock of Fancy Goods at Cost [illegible] T. E. CARTER, 88 Lake Street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT For all Stations on the PEORIA, OQUAWKA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD As heretofore, and forward the same with despatch [illegible] Local Freight Agent, I. C. R. R.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO [illegible]

WESLEYAN SACRED HARP. A COLLECTION OF [illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

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The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines Agate,) one insertion	$ .50
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Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. General Auctioneers. New and Second-Hand Furniture, AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 13th, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M. at our Second-Story Salesroom, At 82 Lake Street. The entire Furniture of a first-class firm by leaving for Europe. Also, a large and varied assortment of New Furniture, embracing every variety of article in the line of furniture, being too numerous to particularize. ALSO: An invoice of first quality Silver-Plated Goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF Choice European and American OIL PAINTINGS At Auction, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. We will sell, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake Street, A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings which have been collected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported directly by Mr. L. A. VOLMAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by celebrated Artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated Pictures, by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life size; Historical Subjects; Conversational Scenes; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cabinet Pieces; Marine Views; Game; Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, &c., which is a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and which it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste. The Gallery will be open to ladies and gentlemen on Friday, 14th, Saturday, 15th, and Monday, 17th, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., and every evening from 7 to 9 1/2 o'clock, until the time of sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! Large Sale by Catalogue of VALUABLE FURS AND ROBES, AT AUCTION, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their Spacious Store, No 82 Lake Street. We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that we will sell at auction, commencing on Tuesday next, December 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 1/2 P. M., the largest and best assortment of Fine Furs ever offered in this city. The stock consisting in part of GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, & FITCH, Marten, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla, And all other kinds too numerous to mention in CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, MUFFS, VICTORINES, CIRCULARS, PELERINES, CUFFS, &c. And a large assortment of Children's Furs, Gents' Caps, Mufflers and Gloves, [illegible] and an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes in Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon, Buffalo, Jenet, &c., &c., &c. N. B.—The above were manufactured for first-class city retail trade, expressly, and will be warranted as represented in every particular. Goods can be examined on Monday afternoon. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. B. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DWYER'S ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS, An Efficacious Remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE, VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING, INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles [illegible] without the fear of any unpleasant or injurious consequences. Price 25 Cents Per Box. Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps. FOR SALE BY SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) 94 ..... Lake Street ..... 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. [illegible] OLIVE TAR. When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membranes of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, [illegible] J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS [illegible] STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Noiseless SEWING MACHINES, $40, $40, $40, $40, $40, $40, AND UPWARDS. Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake Street. AGENTS WANTED. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. [illegible]

T. KINGSFORD & SONS Celebrated Oswego Starch. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE CONFEDERACY.

Secretary Floyd has written a letter on the present crisis in the affairs of the Union, in which he gives a much needed caution to his friends in the cotton States on the subject of English sympathy and co-operation. He says:

"It is a fatal error to suppose that the interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. From the Prince Consort, who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British Peer, before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because slavery existed in the United States, down to the wretched cockney himself, forty times the slave to self-erring circumstances beyond what any negro is to law, there is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor slavery, if he does not also abhor the country where it exists."

In their spirit of tenfold hate and desire for revenge upon the North, the seceders have proclaimed their willingness, and, indeed, their intention, to form an alliance with England against the Free States. While threats like these need carry no terror even if fortified by reason or probability, it is easy to show that the active sympathies of civilized Europe must flow out irresistably to the North, in the event of disunion, and that their hate and distrust must be excited in a corresponding degree against the seceding States.

England remains, as she has been for the past two centuries, the foremost nation of Europe. Our commerce with her exceeds largely in dollars and cents that transacted with all the rest of the world. Her friendship must, in the nature of things, be an item of some importance to any nation essaying new relations with the world at large. What are the leading characteristics of the English mind in the departments of social and political science? In the first place, the English people are not merely anti-slavery, but they are abolitionists—They point with an exultation which would be called fanatical in the United States, to Mansfield's chief glory—"Slaves cannot breathe in England." They are a nation of Wendell Phillipses and Lloyd Garrisons on the subject of human slavery. Neither of these names should be more obnoxious to the Southern States of our Union than those of Lord Brougham and the Bishop of Oxford. Exeter Hall is ten times more hateful to the slave-driver than Faneuil Hall, and rightfully so. England long ago abolished slavery in all her colonies, and she has expended more money and more force in suppressing the slave trade than all other nations and countries combined. Worse than this, she is a believer in "negro equality." Fred. Douglass is as welcome a guest in her salons of fashion as Minister Dallas. The representative of the government of Hayti stands on the same level in the Court of St. James with the representative of France. The African, the Mongol and the Caucasian stand equal before the civil and the social law of Britain. What sort of a country is this to ally itself with a slave-breeding, slave-trading and slave-whipping confederacy, to the detriment of another maintaining the principles of England herself on the question in controversy? The Ministry which should breathe the intimation of such a purpose would be hurled from power by unanimous acclaim the first moment that Parliament could take a vote. We have not yet seen the comments of the English press on our national election, but we shall be gravely disappointed if they do not reflect the sentiments here indicated; and when the news of our revolutionary crisis reaches them, there is not one chance in a million that the Slave Confederacy will find an approving word or a helping hand from the great British nation.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In times of great financial difficulty almost every man has some infallible remedy to propose which, if adopted, will either relieve at once all existing derangements or, at the very least, forever prevent their recurrence. To day (Saturday,) exchange on New York is worth from 8 to 10 per cent., and the large and intelligent audience which assembled at Bryan Hall on Friday evening very unanimously resolved that this unfortunate state of affairs was entirely attributable to the defect in our present Banking system, and that an amendment to the law which should require every Bank to redeem its circulation in gold at Springfield or Chicago at one per cent. discount, would effectually prevent a recurrence of any such state of things in the future. As no man will for a moment claim that such an amendment, if in force now, would have any other effect than to compel every Bank to go into liquidation, and that therefore we can derive no immediate relief from the adoption of this measure—would it not be well to consider very carefully the effect of this one per cent. law upon our currency, in *ordinary times* of financial prosperity before we too hastily commit ourselves to such a policy? At present one per cent. discount may work very well; but, as a permanent rule, any rate beyond the actual cost to remote Banks of redeeming their Bills at any place other than their counter, must prove pernicious. The N. Y. law provides only for this under the present system. They first tried the experiment of a higher rate, and after experiencing its evils abandoned it, and now allow Banks not located at the points of redemption only a rate sufficient to pay them for the expenses incurred under the system of central redemption.

Let us ask, then, the business men of our State why it is that Illinois shall be compelled to use depreciated currency for all time to come instead of having what every prosperous country must have either gold and silver or its actual equivalent? There are just two conditions that are absolutely essential to a sound and reliable paper currency, and without which no system can long continue and not produce financial difficulty. (1st.) The Bank Note which is issued as a substitute for specie must be payable *on demand*, without unnecessary cost or delay, in gold or silver. (2d.) The amount of Bank Notes in circulation must not exceed the amount of gold and silver that would be used in a country if no paper money was in circulation. Whenever the paper money of a country exceeds the amount we have just indicated, then the excess must be redeemed in gold and exported to pay our debtor balances. To simply buy with this currency gold or bills of exchange at one per cent. and still leave the excess in circulation, will not relieve us, and unless the surplus amount is actually redeemed and retired, the whole of our currency will be depreciated in value in proportion to its excess over and above the legitimate requirements of the country.

There are two systems of banking: One where specie is the basis; and the other where government securities form the basis. The first is better calculated to afford facilities and accommodation to business men; the second to secure the bill holder from loss. Either, in times of great commercial and financial difficulty, is often wholly inefficient and insecure. The bank with specie for its basis [illegible] three dollars for every dollar of its specie capital, and loans out the money to the business men and speculators to operate upon. The excess of its issues, then, beyond its specie can only be redeemed by the collection of its bills receivable; and when a financial crisis or panic occurs and the borrower cannot pay, the banks must either fail or suspend specie payment; and suspensions are now so common [illegible] specie banks as the only means of saving themselves and the community from bankruptcy.

The bank that is organized upon a stock basis, when legitimately carried on can only discount, exclusive of its deposits, about 30 per cent. of its actual capital, as some 10 per cent. is absorbed in the margin upon its bonds. If the stock banker, however, starts with an actual capital of $100,000, and invests this amount in government bonds and deposits them as security for $90,000 of circulation, and then loans out this money, he has not only the value of the bonds as a basis of security, but also the proceeds of his bills receivable with which to redeem his circulation; and when properly conducted no system is so well calculated to guard against loss. But unfortunately for us the stock banks of this State, instead of starting upon an actual capital paid in to be invested and used in legitimate purposes, started upon bonds borrowed for the occasion, and paid for with the circulation issued thereon. The only security for the bill holder is, therefore, in the bonds, and when these are depreciated in price the value of the paper money is proportionately effected.

The only possible remedy in these cases is to restrict as far as possible the issue of circulation to such bonds as are least liable to be effected by financial revulsions—and to compel the banks to redeem promptly the excess of currency beyond the local wants of the State in gold. The true basis for each State is its own bonds, and no other. If the currency, then, is only equal in amount to the wants of the State for home circulation, it cannot be affected by any possible rate of exchange, and it is only the excess of issue which is needed for exportation that will have to be redeemed. By making gold the standard, you compel the banks to keep their circulation limited to the local demand; but if you make the standard of value say one per cent. below gold, you necessarily increase your circulation and create a nominal exchange against you and in favor of the country where gold and paper money are at par with each other. Now increase the circulation still further, and, unless this excess is redeemed in gold and returned, the whole of your currency will be diluted and depreciated, and you have gained nothing. Again, make your currency one per cent. discount and you perpetuate the usurious rates of money that for years have been crushing out the business men of the country.

Who gets the benefit of this one per cent? Go to the banker for money, and your note, if you are a merchant, must be made equal to produce paper or you can get no accommodation. Now the produce dealer borrows of the bank $100,000, for 30 or 60 days at 10 per cent. interest upon a draft against grain shipped to New York. The banker pays out currency at *par*, and in 30 or 60 days draws in favor of the merchant on New York at one per cent. premium on the draft, taking in payment the identical money paid out by him at par, and thus he makes 20 or 30 per cent interest upon the original loan, all out of your system of depreciated currency.

It is not necessary to extend these remarks further at present. In regard to our present condition, there is but one course to pursue, and that is *to continue to take the currency we have at par*; and such of the banks as are wound up can be, by judicious management, made to pay from 90 to 100 cents on every dollar. Take plenty of time—one, two or three years if necessary—to sell the stocks. The interest will add 6 per cent. per annum to their value, and this, with the certain rise in prices, will cover all present deficiencies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OAK OPENINGS; or, *The Bee Hunter*. By Cooper. Illustrated, from drawings by Darley. New York: W. A. Townsend & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., No. 39 and 41 Lake street.

To praise the works of Cooper to American readers, would be about as wise as to talk of the blessings of liberty or to try to demonstrate the utility of the telegraph. His name and fame are inseparably connected with American literature, and will live as long as the English language exists.

In the edition before us the publishers are placing the works of the great American novelist in the most attractive form. The paper and typography are all that could be desired, and the illustrations by Darley are capital. The scene of the present volume is laid among the oak openings of Western Michigan in 1812, and the characters are such as illustrate the customs, the trials and the pleasures of border life. Cooper has rendered attractive, and in fact immortalized, these themes, and he will be a bold man who will ever dare to enter the lists against him. The entire works of the author are in course of publication by Townsend, in uniform style, and should find a place in every library. Griggs & Co. have them for sale singly or in sets, as purchasers may desire.

WHIMS AND ODDITIES.—With more than a hundred illustrations. By Thomas Wood. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Inimitable Tom Hood!—who has not been afflicted with side-aches over his fun and frolic. He has unfailing prescriptions for the blues. Besides many fugitive pieces, we have here the "National Tales," now for the first time, the publishers tell us, reprinted in this country. The book will have an extensive sale.

SOCIAL WARFARE AND HUMAN PROGRESS. *Being Academic and Occasional Discourses.* By S. C. Henry, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

So far as we have been able to examine this work, Dr. Henry bases his instructions and theories upon the true principles of Christian progress. While he sees clearly and states graphically the elements on which American patriotism can hope for stability and the highest development in the future, he points out the dangers to be avoided if the highest aims of the founders of our institutions are to be realized by their children. The work is worthy of the careful study of all our readers.

GRIMM'S POPULAR TALES AND HOUSEHOLD STORIES. In 2 volumes—second series. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a collection of the fire-side tales of our old Norse ancestors. Whoever wants to find the Saxon in its purity should consult the writings of Jacob Grimm. In this regard they take rank with the English Bible and Pilgrim's Progress. The stories will while away many a tedious hour at the fireside, and all that we have been able to read inculcate salutary moral lessons. Give the book to the little folks.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY. By Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A charming book is this for the children. The lessons it inculcates will do them good, while the stories are of the most attractive character. "Cousin Alice" will continue to make hosts of friends.

Signs of Back-bone.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Congress being adjourned, the people have an opportunity to brood over the gloomy aspect of the political horizon. This does not mend matters. It affords secessionists an opportunity to demoralize Border Union men, and they make the most of their advantages. In addition to the bid against opening the slave trade, they protest that the Mississippi will remain an unobstructed channel for the States. Green, of Missouri, hitherto ranked with Union men, has shuffled off toward secession. Meantime, Northern men are closing ranks to meet the shock, and there are indications that it will come next week.

Seward, Corwin, Sherman, Wade, all the Republicans, Douglas and his friends, testine boldly that the idea of the Right of Secession shall never be admitted in any event, and men of stamina take ground that, if necessary, steel and lead shall be the ultimatum.

You would be surprised at Northern sternness. Many Southern men are deluded with the chimera that, if Government attempt to coerce the South, revolution will ensue in New York and other Northern cities; but are surprised at the firm demeanor of Republicans. They begin to manifest serious anxiety to know whether the North will meet the shock bravely. There seems yet to be no traitors in the North.

Some think there will be no disorderly scenes in Congress this winter. Secessionists say they came determined to provoke none, but if Northern men exhibit nerve, the result may be otherwise than peaceful.

The theory of Republicans is that the salvation of the Union depends upon the execution of the laws, and they have made up their minds the Union shall be preserved at all hazards. The committee of thirty-three has not yet met. Mr. Corwin is visiting each member to collect their views. He thinks Boyce of S. C. will act with the committee. Hawkins of Florida will not; but all other secession State members will come from courtesy. The committee will have a preliminary meeting to-morrow, and during next week, unless untoward events occur, they may get ready to report. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

Interesting Details of the Season's Operations—$7,000,000 in Gold Sent to the States—The Experiment Successful.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MOUNTAIN CITY, Rocky Mountains, Nov. 20.

At the date of my last, (July 15th,) I had been in the mountains two weeks, and had made what observation I could in that time in relation to the character of the mines, the prospects of miners and mill men, and the general prospects of business. In the four months since then, my observations and experience have taken a somewhat larger and more varied range, and my conclusions and opinions may perhaps be entitled to more consideration on this account. The season is now so far advanced that pretty much all of the crowd have reached their homes, and made their report on Pike's Peak. These reports, necessarily, have been various and contradictory. A few returning with well filled purses have made a favorable report. An immense crowd, reaching home, penniless, their out-fit gone, their season's labor lost, their brilliant anticipations of speedy wealth all vanished, have made their report, and a sad one it has been. By them, a thousand times over, has Pike's Peak been pronounced a humbug. This class being largely in the ascendant in point of numbers, and many of them candid and reliable men, have greatly staggered public opinion, and the public mind, I judge, yet rests in doubt as to whether gold in any considerable quantity really exists here. This question, however, must and will be settled upon its merits. The facts are not yet before the people. The observations and experience of practical and intelligent men, together with the result of a season's operations in the mines, when all placed before the public, will constitute a group of facts which will enable all to form an intelligent opinion as to the gold prospects of the Rocky Mountains. These facts will gradually develop themselves, and reliable statistics will ere long be before the people which will settle the whole question.

From the tenor of my first letter, many were led to suppose that I would continue to communicate the results of my experience, and those who were aware that I came to the mountains with a quartz-mill, were anxious to know my opinion of the practical operation of quartz-mills.

During the season of unfavorable report, consequent upon the returning tide of disappointed and unsuccessful gold-seekers, I have received several letters from personal friends, desiring me to state publicly the results of my observations in the mines, and wishing my opinion on the great question as to whether gold mining in the Rocky Mountains would really pay or not. In response to these desires, and in accordance with my promise to you, I cheerfully communicate my views on the subject, expecting that those only who personally know me will attach much weight to my opinions.

The gold deposits of the Rocky Mountains are found in two different positions, according as they have been acted upon by fire and water. The primary position is in crevices in the rocks of the mountains, called "lodes" or "leads." These "leads" are composed of quartz rock varying from one inch to several feet wide, and were apparently forced into cracks or crevices of the granite rock by powerful volcanic action or internal heat. It has mostly been fused, and much of it thoroughly burned by intense heat. There is but little native or crystalized quartz in these mountains, and what is found, I believe is not gold-bearing. In these veins of quartz-rock the gold is deposited, mostly in particles so fine as not to be visible to the naked eye, but frequently particles, varying in size from a pin's head to large nuggets. Obtaining gold from these veins, is denominated Quartz Mining. The other position in which gold is found is in less elevated positions, where, by the action of the elements these veins of quartz rock have been disintegrated and worked, with the separated particles of gold, into the valleys and gulches below. These deposits by water, on the higher levels or plateaus are called "Patch Diggings," on the larger streams, where large deposits are made in the valley, between the present bed of the stream and the base of the mountain upon either side, are what is called "Bar Diggins," and in the smaller valleys on the small rivulets and streams are the "Gulch Diggins." In these various positions are carried on the mining operations of these mountains. In the three last, the gold is obtained by washing the dirt in sluices, the gold being caught by riffles in the sluices, or amalgamated by quicksilver resting in the bottom of the same.

The mode of obtaining gold from the quartz rock is 1st, finding the vein; 2d, then sinking shafts or holes into the rock, following the crevice, and quarrying out the quartz, raising it by winlasses and buckets to the surface, or by tunnelling from the base of the mountain and working the veins deep under ground, in either case conveying the quartz by teams, by slides or rail roads to the quartz mills, where it is crushed to a fine powder, and the particles of gold saved by washing it over the surface of quicksilver, either in pools or spread upon the surface of sheet copper.

The belt of gold bearing mountains, so far as discovered to this date, extends from the north fork of the Platte on the north, to the San Juan Mountains on the south. The width of this belt varies from 15 to 40 miles. It (or a portion of it) crosses the summit of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of the head waters of the Arkansas, and extends down the western slope in the directions of the Rio Grande. The entire mountain region embraced in the foregoing description is traversed by innumerable veins of gold-bearing quartz, and the debris of the same will be found in the valleys and gulches, containing the grain and lump gold in its native state. These veins vary greatly in richness, as do the deposits in the valleys. Some pay richly at the very surface, and others pay poorly at the surface, but grow richer the deeper they are worked. Hence the varied success or want of success of those who dig for gold.

From this description of the extent and character of the gold-bearing region, you will already have come to the conclusion (as I have done from observation) that there is plenty of gold in the Rocky Mountains. This point being conceded, next comes the consideration of the very important question as to the practicability of obtaining it. This is the great practical question which every one feels interested in, and which all desire to have satisfactorily solved. I think the past season's operations have already practically settled the question. Statistics of the gold yield of the Rocky Mountains have been in process of collection during the whole season. The United States census returns, the statements of bankers and business men, and the facts gathered by the intelligent members of the press, enable us to make an approximate estimate of the gold yield of 1860 from the Rocky Mountains. [I am informed by Mr. Clarke of the firm of Clarke, Grube & Co., bankers and coiners at Denver, that from personal observation he knows that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per week has regularly gone East by express and in private hands since July 1st, besides, probably, as much more, of which he had no knowledge.] Gov. Steele in his Message to the "Provisional Legislature," on the 13th of this month, says upon this subject:

"The reports of the treasure carried East are making a marked change on the public mind in our favor. When the Annual Report of the United States Mint shall be published, it will be found to fall not far short of seven millions of dollars, coined from this Pike's Peak region, this year."

I have every reason to suppose that the above estimates are essentially correct. In addition to the above amounts, which have gone East, it must be remembered that the entire circulating medium of all this gold region, wherein commercial and other business transactions are carried on to the amount of millions of dollars, is in the native gold dust, and is now, and will continue to be retained here in business channels, and never appear in any returns or statistics of eastern institutions.

Although the past season's returns should go far in establishing the fact of the productiveness of the Pike's Peak gold mines, I do not consider it by any means a fair or satisfactory test. I remarked, in my last letter, that I considered this as the experimental year in mining, subsequent experience fully corroborates that opinion. Over two hundred quartz mills have been put in operation in these mountains in the year 1860. The mills are of every variety of manufacture, differing only in efficiency and worth, still all are much better than might have been anticipated, with the want of actual knowledge on the part of manufacturers, as to what really constitutes a perfect quartz mill. On this point I am happy to be able to say that the mills of Gates & Co. of Chicago, are considered the best in the mountains, but considerable improvements can and will be made on them, suggested by the practical operating of the mills. The manufacturers will not disregard the practical suggestions of the owners and operators of the mills.

Then, mills of varied quality and make have been brought to the mountains, set up and operated by a still greater variety and quality of men. A few mills have been superintended by men of intelligence and scientific attainments, some others by practical operators, men of sound judgment and good sense, many by men possessed of neither one or the other. It is easy to see that under such a state of things, the result from quartz mill operations would be anything but uniform. The season, in fact, has been spent in experimenting. These experiments have mainly been directed to two points, 1st—To the character and richness of different qualities of quartz. 2d—To the best mode of separating and saving the gold. Both these classes of experiments consume both time and money, but the mill men have not been deterred by either consideration, but have entered upon them with vigor, and, in most instances, with intelligence. The results have been valuable to themselves and to the mining interests. The quality and richness of many leads have been definitely established, thereby settling much uncertainty in the minds of both miners and mill men, and relieving both from expense and loss in working worthless leads and in crushing worthless quartz.

Not one in fifty of the quartz mill men were ever in the mines until they arrived here with their mills, (or a few days in advance of them.) They had neither secured quartz claims, or sites for their mills, and had but limited ideas of the proper location of either. All these things had to be learned, and as an inevitable consequence many bad locations have been made for mills—many bad selections of quartz claims, and much money spent and lost in endeavoring to remedy the mistake. Quartz mining, like all mining, has its [illegible] is frequently lost in attempting to develope a "rich lead," when at last it is found to be entirely or nearly useless. Other causes have co-operated to frequently embarass mill-operators, the most prominent of which, in the latter part of the season, has been a scarcity of water. In the rich mining districts a large number of mills are not now in operation at all, and others only able to run part of the time, for want of water. Many of these will not be able to run another day until the opening of spring, as no rains occur here in the winter. There are other minor causes which in various ways and in different localities have operated as unexpected drawbacks upon the profitable operation of quartz mining and quartz mills. The scarcity of water is only felt in fall and winter; the balance of the year there is plenty, but it is a serious loss for a mill to be idle four or five months in the year. Many mills are located favorably in this regard, and suffer no inconvenience. The mill with which I am connected has abundance of water, and while fifty mills within a circle of one mile from us are partially or entirely idle at this date, our mill has not lost a day for want of water, and we think will not for the whole winter.

What is important now to mention, in regard to the various obstacles which I have enumerated as operating this season greatly against the profit of quartz mill operations, is that *they can all be remedied*, and in many instances, cheaply removed. And although time and some money will have to be devoted to the accomplishment of this object, it is sure to be done. The certainty of ultimate large profits justify the expenditure of large amounts in perfecting all the appliances and removing all the obstacles to the successful operating of quartz mills. To accomplish all this, takes *time* and *money*; and while the energy and perseverance of the mill man of the Rocky Mountains are accomplishing this, a few will get discouraged and faint by the way, and those not acquainted with the peculiar state of matters, and know not the necessary mode and means of obtaining the end, will entertain doubts as to the ultimate success of quartz mining. But I have not the least hesitation in giving it as my opinion that another season's operation will dispel all doubts on this subject—that *quartz mining here is to be a success*. Most of of the mills were not got in operation until the summer was nearly or quite spent. Then days and weeks were spent in perfecting machinery and modes of operating, and removing more or less of the obstacles and drawbacks which I have mentioned. Dwelling-houses and mill-houses had to be built, claims found and bought, and opened, and prospected, &c. Most of the mills are now provided for in these respects, and are ready for successful operation the coming season.

Such is the extent and richness of the gold bearing regions, and such the certainty of ultimate success in obtaining gold that the business of gold mining is to settle into a permanent and regular business. Men will not come here expecting to make a fortune in a couple of months and return east to enjoy it, as in any other lucrative and legitimate business.

Capital is now needed here more than anything else, to properly and rapidly develope the mining interests. More than three-fourths of the mills that have been brought into the mountains have been greatly delayed and embarrassed for the want of the cash capital necessary to put them into speedy and efficient operation. I know of no channel in which capital can be invested with more safety and with surer prospects of large returns, than when associated with skill and energy of practical and reliable men, it is invested in the mining interests of the Rocky Mountains. The gold yield of the next four years, I think, is to be far beyond the expectations of our shrewdest and most reliable business men. This season has only opened the way and made the necessary preliminary steps for future successful operation. Hundreds, may be thousands, have spent this season, or a portion of it, in discovering leads, prospecting and securing claims, locating and obtaining desirable mill sites, both for water and steam power, and getting all things ready for another season's operations. Many men and companies have expended all they have made, and more too, in these preparations for the future progress of their business. To the extent that they had the means, this was wise, for it gives permanency and vigor to the mining interests, and is the best assurance they can give of their faith in the ultimate success of the same.

There are several other points upon which I desired to make some comments, but my letter is already too long. I expect to return to Illinois before Christmas, when I shall be happy to communicate with you personally, or with any friends who may wish to make enquiries in relation to "Pike's Peak."

Respectfully Yours, JOHN F. DAGGETT.

SOUTHERN MATTERS.

Progress of the Southern Inquisition.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY.—AN ABOLITIONIST. The Vigilance Committee waited upon a certain homœpathic doctor, of no only John Brown sympathies, but of a strong personal resemblance in appearance to that dead disciple of Lincoln.

The Vigilance Committee was armed with the authority of the best testimony of gentlemen of position in this city, who state that said A. H. B. . . . is an "active Abolitionist," and his "housekeeper," Mrs. Harriet P. . . . . . a correspondent of that incendiary sheet known as the Boston *Banner of Life*.

Both these individuals have accumulated wealth in our city the past three years, and one has been to Cleveland, Ohio, to sympathize with "the Sympathizers and Avengers Society of John Brown," while the other has sent her vile fulminations to the *Banner of Light*, cheering what are termed the "Hopeful."

When the Vigilance Committee visited the house of the "Doctor," they quietly informed him and his housekeeper of their mission of inquiry, and then proffered some friendly advice, which is to this effect: "You, Dr. A. H. B., and you, Mrs. Harriet P., would do well to leave this city and State for some foreign country—say your native land, in the region of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., or for Ohio and. Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, is the hour recommended or advised for their departure.—*New Orleans Delta.*

ARREST OF TWO ABOLITIONISTS—*They Admit their Sentiments and are Locked up.*—The past two days the Chief of Police, from instructions of the Mayor, has been on the lookout after a printer, "a Dublin Irishman," named Archer Robinson, who has, at certain periods, been engaged as compositor on the *True Witness*. This man has ever avowed Abolition sentiments, and recently, quite strongly, and to-day, before the Mayor, acknowledged he had such views on slavery that were antagonistic to our Southern ones, and that therefore he could not help expressing what he conclusively believed to be true. He was locked up for further treatment becoming his position and the dignity of the law.

This man has defied advice to leave this city fifteen days ago, and ten years ago was driven from Natchez on account of his Abolition sentiments and expressions. He has accumulated money in this city as the publisher of the *True Witness*, so we are informed. He knew this morning that he was being looked after, and laughed at the idea.

At the same time was arraigned before the Mayor, one Thomas Guy, sent here from Pass Christian, *en route* for some free and foreign State. He was sent post haste from Pass Christian by the Vigilance Committee of that place.

We will give full particulars of this matter to-morrow.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE MAN LEVI HARRIS AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Contrary to the statements given, the proprietors of the St. James Hotel were not aware of the man Harris having uttered any sentiment against slavery in their hotel; in fact, they never knew anything about his Black Republican or other views, until he was waited upon by the gentlemen who constituted the Vigilance Committee, and then the proprietors extended to this Committee the opportunities of consulting with Harris. Mr. Harris had used expressions outside the hotel, in business houses, which led to his being suspected and even cautioned, and at the instance of a Mr. Nathans, so we are informed, a bookkeeper of the firm of Morrison & Co., druggists, the charge was preferred against Harris. This we state in justice to the facts, and at the same time have to say that Harris is a Maryland man by birth, though a Black Republican by feeling, and the chief proprietor of the mercantile house he represented, is a strong Southern man and a Virginian by birth. The whole action was by Harris, one of his own creation, and he alone should be held responsible. Indiscretion, carried to the length he went, amounts to insolence, and we are the first to boldly rebuke it, and by no half measures.

[We have before us the proceedings before Judge Hunt, under an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under which this man Harris was released, in which we see that his offence was his statement, "that, if there had been a Lincoln Electoral ticket in New Orleans, he would have voted it"—a statement which the witness did not regard as having been made in earnest. On the case, the New Orleans *Delta* has certain extraordinary remarks, in a leading editorial, which we copy in full. It is as follows: EDS. TRIB.]

OUR CRIMINAL LAW AND THE HELPERITES.—Courts of criminal jurisprudence are intended for the double purpose of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent. When rigidly and wisely administered with a view to these ends, they are a public blessing. But, if administered on such principles as render them a shield for criminals, and cause them to lend encouragement to incendiaries, whose presence is incompatible with the safety of a community, they unquestionably become a public evil. This may be called a truism which it is unnecessary to repeat. We grant that it is a truism; but it is a truism which, in the heat of action, or in the novelty of unusual situations, men are liable to forget or disregard, and it is one, which, in the condition of things into which we are this moment passing, should be especially consulted—alike by judges and lawyers, citizens and the police authorities. It should qualify the judgment and the conduct of all who are interested in the welfare of the community.

Yesterday morning, as we learn from our local intelligence, Mayor Monroe was brought on a writ of *Habeas Corpus* before Judge Hunt of the district Court, to answer for the arrest of one Harris, supposed to be an Abolitionist. Harris was taken into custody as a dangerous character. He had uttered language that placed him *prima facie* in the same category with Helper. He said he would have been glad to vote for Lincoln. Mayor Monroe thought that if there was, by expression or implication of law, any authority for arresting a man guilty of incendiary language, here was a case for the judicious exercise of it. Not only that; Anxious to be at once just to the community and merciful to the offender, it was the purpose of his making this and other similar arrests [illegible] doctrine with impunity.

Well, the case came before Judge Hunt, as before stated. Judge Hunt ordered Harris to be discharged, and accompanied the order with a lecture to Mayor Monroe. [illegible]

with. He invoked all the technicalities of the law to give force to his judicial thunder. The abused Harris, he averred, had a legal right to express an opinion in favor of Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency. Very true. *But suppose in the exercise of that right, a man proves himself to be a public enemy, whom it is unsafe for a community to have in its midst! Therein lies the whole philosophy of the question in this instance.*

We are aware that the tendency of the law is to approximate to an exact science. In ordinary times we are willing to see it applied with technical inflexibility, notwithstanding it should operate unjustly in a few instances. But we are aware also that extraordinary occasions may arise which create necessities before which mere technicalities of law must give way. *When a community realizes the existence of such an occasion, it will not long rest patiently and see martinets of the bench or of the bar stand in the way of substantial justice and deride its demands for self-protection.* The law, to be the perfection of reason, should, like a piece of good machinery, provide for friction and strain. *If it is without elasticity*—if it fail to fulfill the needs of society when those needs are most imperious, society in some mode must make up for its shortcomings. If it not only fails to answer public needs, but is wielded to the public detriment, *it becomes a nuisance*.

The reasoning here accepted by the *Delta*, is, in a country where the laws are made by the consent of the government, the beginning of violence and despotism, as it may have occasion to learn. The threat aimed at Judge Hunt, will fall short of the accomplishment of of its purpose.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—This Committee is now thoroughly organized in this city, and are already active in their missions. If persons will be indiscreet, and thereby insulting, in our city, they must expect just such a reprimand as if they abused the hospitality of any house whatever. The Vigilance Committee will look also to other points, and we expect to have three or four cases of importance investigated to-day. Determined and manly action, without turbulence and brawling, will characterize the action of the Vigilance Committee.—*N. O. Delta.*

While the Minute Men are out-a-drilling, and self-constituted vigilance committees are mobbing men accused of no crime, the Missouri *Republican* finds occasion for the following paragraph, which, if we are correctly informed, falls far short of the truth:

The intelligence from New Orleans is of the most desponding character. Day after day the best houses in the city give way before the extraordinary panic in the money market. Telegraph reports yesterday enumerated ten or twelve suspensions, some of which, it is feared, will embarrass Western houses. The banks look on unconcerned, thinking it better to break the whole community than to deviate from the course which they had marked out for themselves.

But there are consolations even in impending bankruptcy and ruin. We read in the *Delta* that men whose paper is going to protest have, if nothing else,

THE BLUE BOCKADE.—*Editors Delta*—Regarding your paper as the exponent of Southern principles, I beg to ask you whether there is any unanimity or concert of action in relation to adopting the blue cockade, emblematic of resistance against Northern Aggression? If there is not, do you not think there should be? The reasons are obvious. Some think it expedient to wear this emblem, and if the Southern Association of this State are of that opinion, they should let the fact be known for the guidance of those whose highest aspiration is to evince their devotion to the South.

Respectfully, BLUE COCKADE.

New Orleans, Nov. 27

While solving the doubts which "Blue Cockade" raises, they can amuse themselves with

THE FIRST FLAG.—Yesterday in the popular studio of Toby Hart, whose artistic abilities we have spoken of heretofore, we had the pleasure of seeing a really very magnificent banner, elaborately and highly finished, for a new military company, in St. Mary's Parish, near Brashear.

This banner is composed of a rich blue silk ground, having its edges trimmed with gold fringe, and its centre adorned with a large crimson star, in which are the arms of Louisiana and motto. Above this star, on a floating scroll of red ribbon, edged with gold, is painted this sentence in gilt letters:

"Equality in the Union."

Beneath the star comes an equally expressive joint sentence, similarly arranged, and as follows:

"Or Independence out of it."

Here the whole question of the people of the South is expressed in nine words.

The flag staff is ornamented with a gold spear top which has a pendant of two bullion gold cords and tassels, making the whole a perfect and elegant banner, and the first flag made for Louisiana's independence.—*N. O. Delta.*

Did ever boyish folly or manhood's insanity go to such lengths before?

POLITICAL PREACHING.

The New Orleans preachers are like the politicians—stark mad. We have in the papers of that city reports of two sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day, from each of which we quote a paragraph. Rev. Dr. W. T. Liacock of Christ (Episcopal) Church eased his mind thus:

But we have another cause for thankfulness. You and I thought, a few months ago, that the Abolitionists were few compared with the population of the North; and whenever we expressed any fears for our condition, we were answered—"Oh, the Abolitionists are comparatively few, and by their numbers and insignificance utterly powerless," we allowed ourselves to be lulled into slumber under this assurance, forgetting that we were slumbering on the very crater of a volcano. But this election has shown their force—has shown not only their numbers, but their power. They have come upon us like an avalanche, and the suddenness of their appearance and the number of their body have awakened us to action—awakened us in full time to check their destructive career. And should we not be thankful? Suppose they had not exhibited their strength as they have done: suppose they had gone on increasing, and killing us all the while by the fancied paucity of their numbers, and then have burst upon us when the whole North had been absorbed by their views, what would have been our condition then? Nothing but inglorious submission. But what is it now? We have been roused to harmonious action by their formidable appearance at a time when we have yet friends at the North, but those friends powerless of themselves, and only waiting action on our part to take position by our side; and is not this a subject of thankfulness to be expressed on this day to our Heavenly Father?

A very weak member is this Leacock, but hear him further.

But I am one of you. I feel as a Southernor. Southern honor is my honor—Southern degradation is my degradation. Let no man mistake my meaning or call my words idle. As a southernor, then, I will speak, and I give it as my firm and unhesitating belief, that nothing is now left us but secession. I do not like the word, but it is the only one to express my meaning. We do not secede—our enemies have seceded. We are on the Constitution—our enemies are not on the Constitution; and our language should be, if you will not go with us, we will not go with you. You may form for yourselves a Constitution; but we will administer among ourselves the Constitution which our Fathers have left us. This should be our language and solemn determination. Such action our honor demands; such action will save the Union, if anything can. We have yet friends in the North, but they cannot act for us till we have acted for ourselves and it will be as pusillanimous in us to desert our friends as to cower before our enemies. To advance is to secure our rights; to recede, is to lay our fortunes, our honor, our liberty, under the feet of our enemies. I know that the consequences of such a course, unless guided by discretion, are perilous. Peril our fortunes, peril our lives, but, come what may, let us never peril our liberty and our honor. I am willing, at the call of my honor and my liberty, to die a freeman; but, I'll never, no, never, live a slave; and the alternative now presented by our enemies is secession or slavery. Let it be liberty or death!

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, is a man of another sort. He says:

If then the South is such a people, what, at this juncture, is their providential trust? I answer, that it is *to conserve and to perpetuate the institution of domestic slavery as now existing.*

Last of all, in this great struggle, *we defend the cause of God and religion.* The abolition spirit is undeniably atheistic. The demon which erected its throne upon the guillotine in the days of Robespierre and Marat, which abolished the Sabbath and worshipped reason in the person of a harlot, yet survives to work other horrors, of which those of the French revolution are but the type. Among a people so generally religious as the American, a disguise must be worn; but it is the same old threadbare disguise of the advocacy of human rights. From a thousand Jacobin clubs here, as in France, the decree has gone forth which strikes at God by striking at all subordination and law. Availing itself of the morbid and misdirected sympathies of men, it has entrapped weak consciences in the meshes of its treachery, and now, at last, has seated its high priest upon the throne, clad in the black garments of discord and schism, so symbolic of its ends. Under this specious cry of reform, it demands that every evil shall be corrected, or society become a wreck—the sun must be stricken from the heavens, if a spot is found on his disc. * * * * *

To the South the high position is assigned of defending, before all nations, the cause of all religion and of all truth. In this trust we are resisting the power which wars against constitutions and laws and compacts, against Sabbaths and sanctuaries, against the family, the State and the church; which blasphemously invades the prerogatives of God, and rebukes the Most High for the errors of his administration, which, if it can not snatch the reins of empire from his grasp, will lay the universe in ruins at his feet. Is it possible that we shall decline the onset?

This argument, then, which sweeps over the entire circle of our relations, touches the four cardinal points of duty to ourselves, to our slaves, to the world, and to almighty God. It establishes the nature and solemnity of our present trust, to preserve and transmit our existing system of domestic servitude, with the right, unchanged by man, to go and root itself wherever Providence and nature may carry it. This trust we will discharge in the face of the worst possible peril. Though war be the aggregation of all evils, yet, should the madness of the hour appeal to the arbitration of the sword, we will not shrink even from the baptism of fire. If modern crusaders stand in serried ranks upon some plain of Esdraelon, there shall we be in defense of our trust. Not till the last man has fallen behind the last rampart, shall it drop from our hands; and then only in surrender to the God who gave it. * * * * *

It cannot be disguised that, almost to a man, they are anti-slavery where they are not Abolition. A whole generation has been educated to look upon the system with abhorrence as a national blot. They hope, and look, and pray for its extinction within a reasonable time, and cannot be satisfied unless things are seen drawing to that conclusion. We, on the contrary, as its constituted guardian, can demand nothing less than that it should be left open to expansion, subject to no limitations save those imposed by God and nature. I fear the antagonism is too great, and the consciences of both parties too deeply implicated to allow such a composition of the strife. Nevertheless, since it is within the range of possibility in the Providence of God, I would not shut out the alternative.

Should it fail, what remains but that we say to each other, calmly and kindly, what Abraham said to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me—if thou will take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou go to the right, then I will go to the left."

It will by and by be in order to inquire upon what system of Paganism the Theology of the South is based.

RODE ON A RAIL.—Two rail-splitters who could give no account of themselves, were found in this county on the 18th inst., and a few negroes and two rails procured, and they were rode on a rail to the wharf-boat, and shipped to Cairo, Ill., to the care of Abe Lincoln.—*Coahoma (Miss.) Citizen.*

A GREAT EMPIRE.—The Washington correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* has the following:

The most interesting question is, what position certain Western States will assume in the event of a disruption. It is confidently expected by the Cotton States that Missouri will form one of the Southern confederacy. So far as the Territories are concerned, they will probably be allowed to elect Kansas and Nebraska probably with the North, New Mexico and Utah falling into the Southern division. After these preliminaries are arranged, steps will be immediately taken by the South to make up for the loss of the Free States by absorbing Mexico, Cuba and Central America—all having a common interest, and thus establishing slavery upon a more prominent footing than it has ever had. With this additional territory, all suited to slave labor, and rich in soil and productions, the Southern Republic would soon become a power greater than the present Federal Union.

Here comes in the counter inquiry—"suppose Mexico should absorb the seceding States, what then?

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA PROPOSES.—We have had telegraphic accounts of the recent meeting at Charleston, in which a speaker proposed to take the government fortifications at the mouth of the harbor. The N. Y. *Tribune* has a correspondent at the seat of war, from whose letter, dated Dec. 1st, we cut the following:

Mr. Meminger, who is counted one of the best men in the State, at the outset disclaimed any wish to stir up the passions of men; he wished solely to appeal to their reason. He went over the argument touching the rights of a State to secede, the relative power of the State and Federal Government, and the probable results, which he did not doubt would be beneficial and satisfactory. He said that, within three days after the Convention shall have met (on the 17th inst.) South Carolina would be declared out of the Union; that a Commissioner would be sent to Washington to treat concerning the forts and other Federal property, which would be formally demanded as belonging to South Carolina, as the quota she was entitled to draw from the broken copartnership; that if said forts and property were not duly given up and quitclaimed, *the armed men of South Carolina would take them.* This they stood ready to do at any moment. It was what they would do as surely as they were not given up. Should the General Government undertake to garrison the forts with soldiers, South Carolina would act first; her young men, eager for the time to come, would be there before the Federal Government, prepared to bid defiance to it. These utterances brought forth a perfect storm of applause. There could be no mistaking the unreserved heartiness of the response. Indeed, whenever the speaker touched upon the idea of the inevitableness of the event, at the earliest day, the applause was instant and hearty.

But would things come to this pass? inquired the speaker. He did not doubt it, should the General Government attempt to interfere with the State. Whether or not it would, he was not prepared to express a decided opinion. He seemed to think the chances against it, so far as Mr. Buchanan was concerned; who, he said, was about going out of office, and had a strong disposition to avoid entering the hostile arena. The time was unfavorable for the Government, and for the same reasons highly favorable for the State. Mr. Lincoln, it was contended, would be powerless. The Force Bill has spent itself by limitation; Congress would not pass another; the incoming President would experience great difficulty in organizing the Government in all its departments, in finding men who would do his will or execute the laws; and much time would consequently elapse before the Government, even if the purpose existed, would be in a situation to attempt coercion on South Carolina.

By that time, her sister Cotton States would be alongside of her. Of that he was quite confident. South Carolina would not be left to fight her battles alone. She could procure troops to-day even from Virginia, which State, though not prepared to secede, was ready to fight! This hit at the Old Dominion was much relished, on account of the manner in which she treated South Carolina's Commissioner a year ago (this same Mr. Meminger), the feeling engendered by which act now goes so far that some of the most violent declare that they will not go into a Southern Confederacy along with Virginia.

Mr. Meminger concluded by exhorting the people to be ready. The Legislature, now in session, would provide the ways and means; let every man be in an armed attitude, for nothing was so effective as to let your enemy know that you are ready, steady, and determined. Speaking of coercion by the Federal Government, he said that the first attempt at it South Carolina would regard as cause for war, and that she would be justified and right on the record!

AN EUROPEAN VIEW.

The London Press on American Affairs.

The political imbroglio in this country naturally attracts the attention of the leading English journals. We have room for two extracts only:

[From the Saturday Review.]

But if the Southern States once succeeded in constituting a separate federation, it is surely clear that every question now pending between themselves and the North would become at once an international question. Every point now at issue in the domestic forum of Congress would come under the cognizance of the general society of nations. What sort of division of the unsettled territory now belonging to the United States would ever be agreed upon between the northern and southern federations nobody can pretend even to conceive; and this is the very difficulty which seems to show that the severance could never be effected without bloodshed. It is plain, however, that every attempt of the southern States to expand beyond the territory absolutely secured to them, would be resisted, not simply by their northern neighbors, but by the whole strength of European civilization.

The more reckless spirits of the South are pushing on their quarrel in the belief that, if they were once disembarrassed of the Union, they could rend province after province from Mexico, and till each successive acquisition with their slaves. But Europe would have a word in the matter. It is simply the incorporation of the North with the South which prevents European statesmen from treating the annexation of the United States as avowed extensions of the area of slavery. They cannot now upbraid a confederacy, of which more than half the members have no slaves, with conquering and annexing merely in the interest of cotton and negroes, but there would be no scruple about taxing the southern federation with designs which it would be at no pains to conceal. Nor is there, we take it, the slightest doubt that the free States would rather assist than impede the efforts of European diplomacy. The Monroe doctrine would be destroyed by the very fact of seperation, and a Northern Union, once divided, from the South, would not be long in making the discouragement of slavery the cardinal principle of its foreign policy. In short, the measure of the dangers of seperation is the advantage now derived from Union. Slavery is sufficiently unpopular in the world for a mere slaveholding commonwealth to run no small risk of becoming the victim of a general crusade. But the actual connexion of the Southern States with the North has the effect of masking their exclusive devotion to a hated system. The Constitution of the United States, as experience has abundantly shown, can often be so managed as to promote the objects of the slave owners, and whenever advantage is gained in this way it is gained without incurring danger, and almost without attracting attention.

The extravagant notions of their own prowess entertained by the Americans of the Southern States has persuaded them that they would lose nothing in military strength and resource by casting off the bondage of the Constitution. We can only say that England is the only country which has had a serious struggle with the United States, and English experience does not bear out the Southern pretensions. During the Revolutionary War the English troops scarcely commanded a foot of ground in the North which they did not actually occupy. But, later in the struggle, the South was all subjugated; and had not the inconceivable strategy of the English generals given a different turn to the issue, it seemed at one time that, even if New England and the Middle States obtained their independence, the Mother Country would be left in possession of Georgia and the Carolinas, just as she was of Canada and Nova Scotia. Similarly, in the war of 1812, nobody in England ever doubted that the Southern States were the vulnerable part of the Federation; nor has the result changed this opinion. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that anybody in England ever doubted, or doubts, the personal gallantry of the Southern whites. Even if the Southerner be somewhat of a bully, we have no faith in the popular assumption that a bully is a poltroon. But we in Europe have recently learned to distrust the strength of every system which is based on the depression of a subject population. There were brave men in Italy who were wedded to the cause of legitimacy—such men, for example, as are still grouped round King Francis at Gaeta. But the lesson we have received is, that it is never safe to calculate on the abasement of subjects. The Southerners can hardly disdain the negro as a rebel more than the local Italians despised their people as mutineers. If the negro is considered half an animal, the Italian was thought half a woman. "My people," wrote King Ferdinand, "bend their necks and obey." Yet a very slight assistance from without swept away the Italian tyrants; and for our part, we do not envy the Southern whites when once a negro Garibaldi is among their slaves.

[From the London Daily News of Nov. 20.]

Now that the election is decided, we may look for a greatly improved tone in the domestic treatment of the affairs of the United States. For the last few months a stranger to the tactics of transatlantic parties might have been led by the language of a portion of the American press to believe that the Union must certainly be broken up if Lincoln were elected. * * * Communities of the Anglo-Saxon race show a marvelous facility in acquiescing in the result of a downright party struggle in a fair field. And there is still left plenty of margin for the Democratic party. It can hold the new President in check in a variety of ways. It has a majority in the Senate, and it will for some time be able to oppose him with a considerable force in the House of Representatives. It can hardly hope ever to regain the aggressive power it has had for the last forty years, but in a conservative attribute it will be strong. The cry of secession has been useful for party purposes; but the course which it involves will not suit Southern interests. The great slaveowners know very well that it is no part of the policy of the Republican party to violate that part of the Constitution which forbids every State to interfere with the internal concerns of any other State. The present victory merely signifies that in the wide-spreading "territories" of the republic, not yet sufficiently peopled to be formed into States, slavery shall have no legal existence, and consequently that they shall not grow up into slave States. The South, Governor Letcher and John M. Botts notwithstanding, will acquiesce in this decision. They dare not go out of the Union with their slaves, for they have nowhere to go. They are a great deal safer in the friendship and alliance of the North, whose bayonets would be as readily forthcoming to suppress a servile insurrection as to prevent a dissolution of the Confederation. Long before next March, when Mr. Lincoln removes to the White House, we shall find that all parties have adjusted themselves to their new relations, and are preparing for a harmless campaign with the old wordy weapons.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1860.

THE SECESSION.

It may be confidently assumed that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi will secede before the 4th of March, in spite of efforts to restrain their separation. If let alone by well-meaning people, the danger might be less imminent. Some of them will retire, with the design of leaving the border States to negotiate guarantees upon which they may return. There are leaders in this scheme who look to a consolidated Republic or other form of strong Government, with the idea of their own advancement to supreme power. Many Democrats are openly against free suffrage, in favor of the contraction of popular rights, for twenty-one years, naturalization, and other rigid limitations, by which an oligarchy may be established, and entire control placed in the hands of large slaveholders.

SENATOR POWELL'S PROPOSITION.

Senator Powell's resolution for a Committee of thirteen to save the Union, is predicated upon the precedent of 1850, and is better than the House project, which covers all creation.

ARMS AT THE SOUTH.

The War Department disturbed 500,000 stand of arms in the Slave States during the last year; but a less liberal proportion in the Free States. One hundred thousand dollars worth of muskets of old pattern, which cost $14.00, were recently sold for $2.50 each, when they might have been easily supplied with modern improvements. Perhaps they will be sold to Government again at full price, after being altered at slight expense.

THE PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECESSION.

When the South Carolina ordinance for secession shall be passed, Commissioners will be sent here to negotiate with the Government for a basis of peaceable separation, and transfer of the property of the United States to that State. They will not be received in any official capacity, and their demand for the forts and arsenals will be refused. Then the ball will open according to the present programme. Messrs. Magrath and Memminger will probably be the Commissioners, and perhaps Mr. Rhett.

THE STATE OF FEELING SOUTH.

Most of the Southern and even cotton States are restive under the lead of South Carolina, apprehending exactly the same difficulties with her in the event of secession which are now manifested, and anticipating the probability of a second separation. She cannot live in or out of the Union comfortably with her Nullifiers in the ascendant.

The Late Gale.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

It is now supposed that the fearful results of the late gale are fully known. The loss of property, immense as it is, sinks into insignificance before the terrible destruction of life. The brig Roscius, which left Chicago for Buffalo more than three weeks since, has not been heard from, and it is almost certain that she is lost, with her crew, reported to be eight men in all. Part of this list has before appeared, but as now given it includes all vessels known or supposed to be lost:

Propeller Dacotah	24
Propeller Jersey City	17
Propeller Cuyahoga	1
Brig F. B. Gardner	1
Brig Roscius	8
Schooner Marco Polo	8
Schooner Hurricane	9
Schooner Wm. Maxwell	7
Schooner Tornado	8
Schooner Omar Pasha	1
Total	84

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PAPER HANGINGS,
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Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES,
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All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

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We have just received a
Large and Very Fine Assortment
Of these Goods, including many
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These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit.
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We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE.
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COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
Who intend to sell
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GREAT VARIETY STORE,
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Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
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Was one for Three Thousand Dollars in the
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To-day we handed in our proofs of loss to Mr. Wright, who at once
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Chicago, Nov. 1860.

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and secretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfeebled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can possibly use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this inimitable preparation that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has the stamp of the proprietors' written signature on the label and the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," blown in the glass and stamped in the cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.
HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whiskey, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.

Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 49 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill., PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC, Dealer in PIANOS AND MELODEONS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand. PIANOS TO RENT. Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 49 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. The experience of a quarter of a century in this establishment ... among the first in the country. Their durability, ... and delicacy of tone and touch are highly ... by all who have given them a thorough ... The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is at all times enabled to guarantee superior excellence and durability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music, Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, ... Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the first of each month, single Nos. at $1.75 or $12 per annum; also the "Orchestra," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price for each number. The instrumental parts to these books are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 78 and 132 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

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EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of the professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. ... Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear ... containing references, testimonials, &c. ... gratis on application, postage ten cents. ... Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79 ... South Clark Street, Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand; all kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 67 & 69 State State ...... Up-Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, GAS FIXTURES. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all LATE PATTERNS. ... per cent discount from list prices ...

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE. ...

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EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 192 S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to order in the vicinity of New York on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, on property in the city. Business paper wanted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 and 38 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1000, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, No. 90 Dearborn street, Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advanced on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN, BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

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Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. Credits given on New York and Boston.

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CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 Dearborn Street 80. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. References—Reynolds, Ely & Co., J. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, ... Cincinnati; ... Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Coal Oil Lamps, &c. ... Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 130 Clark Street 130, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 75 Chestnut, North Side, 75, Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M.D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Acute and Chronic. Office hours ... at night, at his residence, 81 West Randolph street.

TO THE AFFLICTED. DRS. H. & C. KNAPP, Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatics, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution. They are the only physicians in America who cure CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE which they do by a NEW METHOD, And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure many cases of ... And Benefit All. They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR. CONSULTATION FREE. Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS OF SIDNEY KALISH, No. 185 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois. I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 29 South Canal Street ...... Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St. have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: 18x27, 19x24, 20x25, 22x32, 24x36, 26x40, 26x42, 24x34, 25x38 ... And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do., 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any pattern. ... tention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,) Post Office Box 2804.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81 Randolph Street 81.

WALL PAPERS! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS —AT— DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, ... South Clark Street 184

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 59 West Randolph-St., Chicago. Post Office Box 2838.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, ... Washington Street, Chicago, ... just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or consultation.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Bushnell Mills—300 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 209 South Water st.

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER, OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 166 .... Randolph Street .... 166. Orders from the country ... promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY, 65 ... Dearborn Street ... 65. Orders promptly attended to. ... 98 Cedar Street, New York.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	10.40 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	[illegible]
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	[illegible]
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	[illegible]
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	[illegible]
9.00 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
8.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	[illegible]
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	[illegible]
11.45 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	[illegible]
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	[illegible]
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	[illegible]
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	[illegible]
9.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	[illegible]
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	[illegible]
3.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.30 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Hon. Delazon Smith, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, and well known in political circles for a quarter of a century, died at Portland, Oregon, on the 18th ult.

—Maj. J. B. Scott, of the U. S. Army, died at San Francisco, California, on the 23d ult.

—In St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving day, in closing his eloquent sermon, the Reverend pastor repeated the concluding stanza of the national anthem:

"The star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

And after the benediction, the organist substituted the same air for the usual voluntary, when the audience rose en masse and joined in the song.

—"Occasional" writes to Forney's *Press* that Hon. John S. Millson, Representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, Virginia, a thorough Union man, and just now honored by the ruffianly hate of the Disunionists, will be elected United States Senator from the Old Dominion, to succeed John M. Mason.

—Rev. Thomas Stockton, the venerable chaplain of the House of Representatives, in his prayer at the opening of the session occasioned an irreverent grin on the faces of members, by the following invocation to Almighty Power: "O Lord, consider our President and his advisers! They *lack wisdom*, but if they ask Thee, Thou wilt give them liberally and upbraid them not."

—Miss Ormsbee, of Warren, R. I., has been deprived of sight and the power to articulate a single word for the last fifty-five years. About three weeks ago, as she described it, without any extra effort on her part, she began to converse, and now holds conversation with all who visit her. She is now seventy-five years old.

—Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, United States Senator from California, when he offered to vote at the late election in San Francisco, was challenged by a little Irishman named Owen Curran, a thorough Douglasite. Attempts were made to persuade Curran to withdraw his challenge, but the Hibernian persisted, and the Senator was obliged to take the oath.

—Mr. Oliver G. Jack, a compositor in our employ, set, on last Tuesday evening, 1,600 ems of solid Bourgeois in forty minutes. Taking into consideration the fact that he did this by candle-light, we call it pretty swift setting. —*Aledo (Ill.) Record.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

A financial operator named Thorpe, was arrested in the western part of Morgan county, a few days since and taken to Rock Island for examination. His business ostensibly was loaning money on real estate, representing himself as immensely rich. He failed to victimize any person, although he made several attempts.

New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit $3 bill on the "Bank of Illinois, New Haven," made its appearance last evening, and it is probable that an effort will be made to issue them in different parts of the city to-day. The bills are printed from the old counterfeit plate of the old "Belleville Bank," altered as above. The engraving is very coarse and the paper flimsy.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Settled.—Ten o'clock this morning was the hour appointed for a hostile meeting between Mr. Chas. Harrison, of this city, and Mr. Riley, of Golden City. All last evening the mutual friends of the parties were engaged in endeavors to reconcile the differences between them, and we are pleased to announce that these efforts were at last successful.—*Denver City News.*

Lumbering Interests.—From present indications, there will be more logs cut and driven down the Muskegon River the coming winter and spring than has been any previous year. For the last six weeks scarcely a day has passed that we have not seen parties with their teams, wagons, sleighs and provisions, making their way up the river to some point, for the purpose of logging. We would not be surprised if there would be two hundred million feet put in the Muskegon River this winter.

There are also heavy firms gone on to White River for the purpose of lumbering.—*Newaygo Republican.*

Frozen to Death.—John Cunningham, a resident of Brighton, was found dead in the grubs near Bigham's Hotel, in that township on Wednesday morning last. A coroner's inquest was held over the corpse, and they returned a verdict that he came to his death from the use of intoxicating liquor, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.—*Howell (Mich.) Democrat, 4th.*

In Operation.—As we intimated last week the route to Lansing via Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad, has been opened, and regular trains commenced running yesterday between Owosso and Laingsburg, from which latter place stages leave for Lansing.—*Corunna (Mich.) Journal, Dec. 5.*

Fire and Loss of Life.—A house occupied by an Irishman named Murphy in Madison, a short distance beyond the county poor house, was burned last Saturday evening, and with an infant aged ten months lost its life and was nearly consumed.—*Adrian (Mich.) Watchtower.*

Murdered by his Wife.—Tim Murphy, a poor Irishman, well known in Kalamazoo, Mich., was murdered by his wife at that place, a few days since. It appeared in evidence that on the evening in question, Tim, after drinking a couple of cups of tea, wanted to lay down on the bed, which his wife refused to permit. He then lay down on the floor near the stove. While in this situation his wife took him by the shoulders, raised him up and then "chucked" him down on the floor several times. In this manner she bruised him so badly as to cause his death. Mrs. Murphy has been committed to answer the charge of killing her husband.

Fire at Elkhart.—The Clifton House at Elkhart was entirely consumed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock, issuing from the basement of the clothing store of Wm. Proctor, being evidently the work of an incendiary, as the lock of the back door was broken, and tracks discovered leading to it. The Clifton House was kept by G. L. Pierce, whose loss is considerable. The block was owned by Davenport & Beardsley. Messrs. Hatch & Baldwin, Davenport & Melleckerthorn, C. North, Hunt & Keeley, merchants, were occupants of stores on the ground floor and other portions of the Block. Entire loss estimated from $40,000 to 50,000—insured for about $30,000.

Splendid Pageant—50,000 Arab Horsemen—A Valuable Present.
[From the Washington Star.]
Tunis, Africa, October 14, 1860.

His Highness, the Bey, went to Algiers to meet the Emperor Napoleon, on the occasion of his Majesty's late visit to the French colonies in Africa. The Emperor received His Highness with great courtesy and respect, and conferred upon him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. Several thousand mounted Arabs, in their costumes and equipments, went over to the Algerine territories to assist at the military review which took place during the Emperor's visit. About 50,000 Algerine Arab horsemen were also present, and it is said that never before was witnessed a more gorgeous display of Arabian magnificence, as regards costumes, horses, and horsemanship. The Bey's wife sent the Empress a rosary composed of pearls and diamonds of immense size, and worth over $80,000. This rosary has been for nearly a century a much valued heir-loom in the reigning family of this regency. It was once the sacred relic of a Catholic convent on the coast of Sicily, and was carried off from thence by a renowned Barbary corsair, at the pillage of the convent, during the time of Hassan Bashaw, whose reign is looked back upon by the natives as the golden age of the country. The symbol of Christianity came into the possession of Hamade Bash, and has ever, until lately, been the property of his royal descendants. It is now again restored to Christian keeping, in the person of the Empress Eugenie. The Bey's wife wrote a letter to the Empress, and entreated the latter to remember in her prayers her Mussulman sister.

Otis Derrick, who, it will be recollected, was stabbed in Chicago, a week or two since, has been brought home to Belvidere, where his parents now reside. The wound, which was in the lower bowels, has healed over externally, but it is the opinion of surgeons ... artery, ... the presence of blood ... [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 1 WILLIAMS'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. of Wells and Clark sts., Post Office Box 2287. Refer to ... Chicago, Ill.; ... New York ... New Orleans, ... Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 184 South Water Street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; ... New York; ... New Orleans.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers and Commission Merchants, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the advantages of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND WINE, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Sardon's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. E. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 138 South Water-st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860 Commission Merchants, NO. 4 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 10 and 12 ...... LaSalle Street ...... 10 and 12 CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South. JOHN WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. A. J. MUDD.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 18 ...... SOUTH WATER STREET ...... 18. Albie's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 125 South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. B. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 5 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ... Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Deake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. A. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their undivided attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 169 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 155 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for ...

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 209 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. ... Chicago.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruit, &c., 135 South Water Street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Dairy Cheese.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216 South Water Street, second door West of Wells street, Chicago, give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Produce, Provisions, &c. ... advances made on property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country produce generally. Consignments exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c. Nos. 21 and 23 River Street.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 249 South Water Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 19 North Jefferson Street, P. O. Box 2211, Chicago. Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.

Thomas, Marshall & Thomas, Shipping and Commission Merchants, NO. 166 WATER STREET, N. Y. Liberal advances made on consignments. ...

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Loomis Building, ... Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission Business ...

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES THROUGH WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, N. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—H. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M.D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLOW, of Harlow & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peters, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Canton, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
Bank Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c	116,000 00	115,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	80,000 00	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	29,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unencumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		204,789 26
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,267 65	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by T. K. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$200,000 00
SURPLUS		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unencumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mar'y Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wethersfield Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,700
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments		7,711
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and we aim, and hope, to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 38 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the West or Southwestern States may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,745.70. Officers: GEO. HART, President. E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, ... Fuller.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital ... $300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital ... $132,000.00. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block.

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY, Chartered in 1810. ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

		Market Value
Cash on hand and on call		[illegible]
Loans amply secured		[illegible]
Real Estate, cash value		[illegible]
2,350 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		[illegible]
2,030 " " in New York		[illegible]
1,010 " " in Boston		[illegible]
200 " St. Louis and Milwaukee		[illegible]
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford		[illegible]
140 " Railroad Stock		[illegible]
41 City and Railroad Bonds		[illegible]
State Stocks		[illegible]
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities		[illegible]

Policies in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 ... $236,617.98. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line, A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year for all parts in the mines, and can give parties desirous of ... freight ... dispatch and at reasonable rates. ... Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Fishing Tackle, Fine Gold Guns, Locks, and all kinds of Gunsmith Material. Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 139 Lake-st.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver and screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES: Lump Lehigh, Egg, Briar Hill, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie, Large and Small Scranton, ... Also, Blossburg Smithing Coal, and Charcoal, ...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The Trade is particularly invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 70 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

3,000	boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
500	"	RUSSIA IRON,
300	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
	casks	SHEET ZINC,
20	tons	PIG TIN,
15,000	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
30	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
30	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,200	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 ... LAKE ST., CHICAGO ... 25. Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern Jobbers in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Dawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 ...... LAKE STREET ...... NO. 30, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177 (Third Store East of Briggs House.) NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 19 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 19. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER B. BUTLER.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK. For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines. Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, &c. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Metal Warehouse, 45 ..... WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO ..... 45. AGENT FOR Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Sabeiros, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18. Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c. Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ...... STATE STREET ...... 16 & 18.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. No. 152 LAKE STREET, Next Door East Marine Bank Building. Has opened with the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c. and Men's Boots and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in Chicago. The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them at less than ... A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES IN ALL THE STATES. We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street, } IRON BLOCK { No. 41 Wabash Av. REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious store to BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied Stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find at this and new stock, ... NEW AND FRESH ... large stock of WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

PURE SWEET CIDER.—In whole and half barrels. ...

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS A Fall Stock Bought at SENSATION PRICES. Buyers are invited to examine the Assortment. BOWEN BRO'S IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c., &c., &c. NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

1860. BOOTS & SHOES. 1860. PEARSON & DANA, 49 - Lake Street, up stairs, - 49. Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms. Dealers in the above line of goods, will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Beavers, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Blue and Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
2,000 Boxes Tin Plate, Assorted sizes.
2,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 18 to 28.
... Russia Sheet Iron.
... Imitation Sheet Iron.
... Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
2,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
2,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Bars, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE —OF— Liverpool and New York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday. DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Parties wishing the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can procure tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 36 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO, Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO., Capital, $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received. Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents. Interest on balances only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All such deposits made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to collect by telegraph, through ... New York, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railroad, Bank and Stocks. Our correspondents in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House ... Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit ... in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, ...

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., in responsible houses in Europe, ... ble in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills of Exchange. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. ...

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free City of Frankfort, and by special act of several States authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 207 South Water st., Chicago. ... & CO., ... Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with dispatch. ... Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, ... Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 273 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. ... Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find ... HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
No. ... South Water street, ...
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR sale ... Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, HART, AUSTIN & CO., ... South Water st., Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Simeon S. Wilson and Mary C., his wife, did on the 5th day of April, A. D. 18.., execute and deliver to James D. Ludlam ... [illegible] ... JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. Chicago, Oct. 28th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place. Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place. Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ... day of July, A. D. 185.., to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ... at the City Bank, Boston, ... On the second day of January and July in each year, which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 45 of Mortgages, at page 515, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid; Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, ... I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, ... Thirteenth day of December A. D. 1860 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit: That certain parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15) addition to Chicago, ... hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley ... according to the plat recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee & Mortgagee. J. M. & P. AMES, Attorney.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanics' Lien. Frederick Braubk, use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbe. Public Notice is hereby given, that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a special execution issued in the above entitled cause, ... date, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said defendant on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1860 had in the premises described as follows, to wit:—Lot number seventy-six (76), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half (except the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter) of Section five (5), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, October 29th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court Cook County, In Chancery. Elihu Granger vs. Balthazer Born and John Gray. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause, on the ... day of October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, ... on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots six (6) and seven (7) and ten (10) of the north side of block ... in block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will have, by terms of said decree, the right to remove all said buildings from the premises so described. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s., Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Young vs. Samuel L. Baker, Henry S. Monroe, James W. Cochran, George De Forest, Gideon Parker, Richard McConnell, Mirabeau L. Taylor, Henry A. Tucker, George W. ... Gilbert Cooper, Webster S. Steele, Caryl Young and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situate in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, to wit: That portion of the Kingsbury Tract, commencing at a point on the north line of Ontario street, ... [illegible] ... thence ... to the place of beginning. ... IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated November 20, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 20th, A. D. 1857, executed by Frederick Boettger and Catharine Boettger, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book ... of Deeds, ..., in accordance with the request of ..., the holder of the promissory note ... described in said deed, by reason of default in the payment of certain ... sell at public auction, for cash, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the city of Chicago on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described parcels of land in the County of Cook ... [illegible] ... EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c. Chicago, December 1, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1859, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of writing duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's office, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. ... of Deeds, on Page ..., did convey to the undersigned Franklin Webster ... [illegible] ... that on Saturday, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago ... sell ... lot ... in block ... in the village of Evanston, State of Illinois, ... FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee. Office No. 11 Methodist Church Block. Chicago, Nov. ..., 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Charles Macalester vs. William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Merrill guardian of the said William B. Herrick.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and ... defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, ... that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next (1861), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. ..., Clerk. STORE & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1860. ... [illegible] ... In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said ... that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the ... day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless you ... [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, ... [illegible] ... C. F. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hudson E. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did, by indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ..., convey to the undersigned ... Lot ..., in block ... in ... Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment of a certain note ... to H. D. Callender, for the sum of ... and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and whereas said Callender has requested ... Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee will on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, sell the premises mentioned in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said note and costs. HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

THE GREAT ECONOMICAL HARD COAL BURNER, JEWETT & ROOT'S RADIATOR.

Laying aside all exaggeration, it may be safely said that the Radiator has no equal. The sales are continually increasing as its merits become known.

THE RADIATOR
Is warranted to yield more heat from a given quantity of coal than any other stove of a comparative size.
THE RADIATOR
Has been in successful operation in this and other cities for the last four YEARS; no other stove gives such general satisfaction.
THE RADIATOR
Is the stove. Nothing more is claimed for it than can be substantiated by the operation of the stove itself.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove to buy. The testimony of hundreds of our most prominent citizens has already established the reputation of the stove beyond doubt.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove to use. A continuous fire can be kept night and day for the entire winter.
THE RADIATOR
Is a perfect Gas Consumer; emitting not a particle in the room.
THE RADIATOR
Is an ornamental a Stove as ever graced any parlor.
THE RADIATOR
Is a labor saving as well as a fuel saving Stove, requiring but little attention and creates no dust or dirt in the room; a great favorite on that account.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove for all places where heat is required. By all means do not fail to see and buy one of Jewett & Root's Radiators. They are now selling with a complete assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves for wood and coal. House Furnishing Goods, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Parlor Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fire Sets and Standards, Blower Stands, Registers, Toilet-ware, Bathing Apparatus, Bird Cages, Wooden-ware, Door Mats, Tea Trays, Chafing Dishes, Brushes, Fenders and Cornice Dusters, &c., with a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

Agents for the celebrated Combination Cook Stove with PATENT BRICK OVEN, which takes precedence over all others. Call and see it.
Also the Improvement Air Tight Cook Stove.
ALLEN & DALTON, 71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale at ... Clark St., between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at 133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE.—Manufactured by DR. E. S. PAYNE. No. 84 North Dearborn st. ... Sewing Machine Agents Wanted In every county throughout the States, to sell E. S. Payne's ... Double Lock Stitch ... Machines. The machine is adapted to all varieties of work, ... Agents' Commissions liberal. ... DR. E. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 2882, Chicago, Ill.

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES. The manufacturers of all Licensed Sewing Machines having been obliged, by ... Elias Howe, Jr., Patent, and the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various Improvements in Sewing Machines, ...

Celebrated Sewing Machines
Manufactured by W. F. Ullinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies.
THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,
A Superior Machine for Family Use.
THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE,
For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.
In the above machines, the elements of DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY
Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time offered to the Western public, with full confidence that they will recommend themselves ... All who have ever been ... offered in this market. Also, Agents for BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER. The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

References—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University, Aiken & Norton, Bankers, ... wood & Co., Commission Merchants, ... Stewart, ... L. RICHARDS & CO., P. O. Box 1982. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.)

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 135 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 30 S. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STAND- ARD SCALES. THOS. S. DICKERSON, No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. ... Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction ... Balls.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not corrode ... [illegible] ... PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. ... Office 131 Lake Street, ... Chicago. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY, ... [illegible] ... WAITE, Principal.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

The resolutions of the currency meeting of last evening give very general satisfaction. The main difference of opinion seems to be on the price allowed for redemption in Springfield or Chicago. Many contend that it is too high and will act as a premium for keeping our State currency depreciated. Perhaps it might harmonize the views of parties were the Legislature to enact that after, say Jan. 1, 1862, they should redeem at ½, and after the first of July, '62, at ¼ or ⅛. One thing is patent to all men, who have sufficient intelligence to understand the subject; Illinois now produces enough to pay for her imports, and hence we can have, and ought to have, a reliable and convertible currency. We believe the business public are determined to have it, and all "wild-cat" bankers may as well clear the track.

We trust our merchants and business men will arrange to have an efficient representation at Springfield to enforce their views upon the Legislature, and secure the passage of a stringent amendment to carry them out. Unless that is done all the talk we have had, and the groanings we have heard over the high rates of exchange, will do no good. Both the trouble and expense of reforming our vicious currency system must be borne by some one. Let the expense be provided for and plenty of good men can readily be found to secure this much needed reform.

The money market continues abundantly supplied in every line but exchange. Safe investments were never made with more difficulty. Capitalists are very willing to part with their currency on undoubted securities, and as for the banks, they continue overburthened with currency. Reliable business paper is not to be found as commerce is at a dead lock. Deposits are constantly increasing, as few are willing to remit at the present enormous rates of exchange.

To-day the market for exchange is closer than it has been since the fall of '57. It is scarcely possible to get a supply on any terms. Most of the banks do not sell for the very good reason they have none to sell. Prices are nominal, depending upon the necessities of purchasers. The bankers have paid 9@9½ per cent. premium, and sold at 10 per cent. whenever they have been able to accommodate customers. In the street it has been firm at 10 per cent., though very little finds its way outside the banks. As yet we have noticed no movement whatever in pork or provisions by which exchange can be made.

In this condition of things, it is refreshing to know that one Eastern house, at least, knows how to do the handsome thing in regard to the price of exchange. We are permitted to publish the following letter received to-day by one of our largest houses:

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 1860.

Messrs. ——, *Chicago, Ills.*

GENTS:—We have received your favor of 30th ult., covering check for $[illegible], for which we enclose our receipt. It is hardly fair that you should bear the whole burden of so high a rate of exchange as you name—you are therefore at liberty to charge as with one-half the price of this draft, and in like proportion in future where the rates are exorbitant. Yours, resp'y, ——.

What adds to the credit of the Boston House, is the fact, that the goods for which the draft was sent were sold at a very small margin of profit. Such favors at these times would be appreciated none the less should they become much more frequent.

The rates for Gold are nominal. Under the circumstances, the demand continues small. Buying rates are about 5½@6 ¢ct. prem.; selling 10.

The following are the closing prices for currency, exchange, &c., of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street:

	Buying. Prem.	Sell'g. Prem.
New York Exchange	9	10
New York, solvent banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio, Ky. & La.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. & Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Solvent Banks	
Discredited Illinois	20
Virginia	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There is no improvement in the money market as yet. The banks will not, or are not selling exchange at any price. The brokers are selling to a limited extent at 6@7 ¢ct., and we have heard of even higher rates being asked in some instances. Business is at a dead halt in the produce market. There is currency enough to keep business in motion, but the heavy depreciation in prices of wheat so deeply involved our leading operators, that they have, with one or two exceptions, found it necessary to withdraw entirely from the market.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday reports as follows:

The demand for exchange on the East was not quite so large to-day, but rates were unchanged. The full range of rate was from 1 per cent. premium to 6, some outsiders paying as the latter figure, in bankable funds. On New Orleans, there is little or nothing doing.

Currency takes as wide a range as ever, in buying and selling rates. Eastern exchange was bought with it at 7 per cent. premium. There was some little inquiry to-day for our supply of notes on those Illinois banks which are in less rejected list at Chicago and other Western cities; but we believe all goes off to the country in the purchase of hogs, for which purpose there is a good demand. These discredited Illinois banks are the American Exchange, Bank of Raleigh, Commonwealth, Aurora, Corn Exchange, State Bank of Illinois, and Grayville.

The rates of gold are unchanged and irregular. About 3½@4 per cent. prem. buying, and 4½@5 per cent. selling, are the nominal rates.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday reports the demand for discounts more pressing, while a careful inquiry shows that the banks have their accommodations to customers at less than four millions and a half. While this is safe for the banks, the *Gazette* says it begins to press heavily upon the business public. In regard to exchange that paper says:

In the market for New York exchange, to-day, the supply and demand were about equal with most of the houses, and the selling rate was maintained at ¾ prem. Dealers bought at from ½ to ⅝ premium. The sales at the Valley Bank were up to the average at ¾ prem. There was an unwillingness to pay over par for Boston checks, though the limited demand upon the bankers was not supplied at less than ¾. Nothing of consequence doing in New Orleans. Gold is sold at ¾@1 prem., with a moderate demand. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	⅛@¼ prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
New Orleans	par.	⅝ prem.
American Gold	¾ prem.	⅞@1 prem.

Western uncurrent money was again lower today, owing to increased offerings, and a falling off in the counter demand.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are quoted at 9@10 per cent. discount; Missouri 8@10.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Missouri *Democrat* of Thursday has the following in regard to financial matters in New Orleans:

Private dispatches were received to-day from New Orleans, dated December 4, announcing no less than eight or ten failures in that city, in addition to those heretofore reported. They are mostly among the heavy cotton factors, but some are pork and other commission houses—some largely connected at Louisville, and doubtless some on whom paper is held in this city. This shows an almost general crash upon New Orleans and the South generally; but as it has all occurred from a panic caused by what is probably only temporary, the ultimate loss will not be so great.

NEW YORK.—The *World* of Thursday says:

There is no change to report in the money market; on call, money is easy at 7 per cent. There is little doing in the sale of paper. The banks are discounting freely, and the business community are not pressed for money. The quotations for the best paper are 12 to 15 per cent. The foreign exchange market was heavy for to-day's steamer, and for cash the transactions for 60 day's sterling bills were made at 104; the regular quotations are 104 to 105. Commercial bills are selling from 100 to 104. On Paris 5,40 to 5,60.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR NOVEMBER.—The table of imports and exports from the port of New York was made up on Wednesday. It shows the following figures:

Imports.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered for consumption	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Entered for warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total imports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Withdrawn from warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports.			
Domestic produce	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,992,701
Foreign merchandise dutiable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign merchandise free	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie and bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. exclusive of specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The table shows a most healthy condition of the trade of the country. With our bountiful harvest comes an active foreign demand at good prices, and we are in the midst of alarm and panic, and the whole country is fearing universal bankruptcy and ruin. Of course no one can tell how far the political madcaps will pursue their follies, nor to give them a worse name; but with sixty days of quiet and a continued demand from the other side for our breadstuffs and provisions, the country would again be on the high road to prosperity. Is there not conservative patriotism enough in the country to make these reckless disturbers stop their senseless clamor, and assume the role of useful and respectable citizens? It will be sad indeed if there is not, for should they bring on civil war, no one can foresee the ruin and perchance the horrors through which this country must pass before peace and prosperity shall again bless the land.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 48 hours, amounted to 3,769. Live Hogs [illegible]

were dull, and we quote a decline of 10@15c on the sales, being light at $4.25@4.40 gross. Dressed Hogs were 12½c lower—with sales at $4.85@5.35.

In Provisions there is little or nothing doing. Mess Pork is held at $14.75@15.00, with sales in small lots to the Canadian trade at the latter quotations. Lard is nominal at 10@10½c.

The markets for Grain and Flour were flat and unchanged. Wheat was in fair speculative demand and sales ranged from 60@61½c for No. 1, and 56@57c for No. 2 Spring, with limited transactions. Flour was in limited request, and sales were in small lots to the city trade at $3.60@3.85 for fair to choice Spring extra. Corn was in demand, to only a very limited extent, however, and about 4,000 bushels were sold at 27c for Mixed in store. Oats, Rye, and Barley, almost entirely neglected. High wines were dull and sales limited to small lots to the city trade at 15½c.

Freights by Railroad have been reduced 10c on flour, and 5c on provisions. The rates are as follows:—Flour to New York, $1.30; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.10; to Boston, $1.40; Provisions to New York, 65c; to Boston, 70c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 55c.

Revised Table of the Electoral Vote.

We republish our table of the electoral vote of all the States, revised by the latest official returns, which gives Missouri to Douglas and ensure California and Oregon to Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's total Electoral vote is 180:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.		BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.	
California	4	Alabama	9
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	4
Illinois	11	Delaware	3
Indiana	13	Florida	3
Iowa	4	Georgia	10
Maine	8	Louisiana	6
Massachusetts	13	Maryland	8
Michigan	6	Mississippi	7
Minnesota	4	North Carolina	10
New Hampshire	5	South Carolina	8
New Jersey	4	Texas	4
New York	35	Total	72
Ohio	23	BELL AND EVERETT.	
Oregon	3	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	27	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	15
Vermont	5	Total	39
Wisconsin	5		
Total	180		

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.	
New Jersey	3
Missouri	9
Total	12

RECAPITULATION.

	Electoral Votes.
For Lincoln and Hamlin	180
For Breckinridge and Lane	72
For Bell and Everett	39
For Douglas	9
Whole Electoral Vote	303
Lincoln's Majority over all	57

New York Cattle Market.—Dec. 5.

[Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th st. ... 4,400

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Extra	[illegible]

The general average of the market at 7c.

The most of the sales range from 6c to 8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week ... 5,172

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	710	Kentucky	497
Pennsylvania	63	Iowa	47
Ohio	1,030	Missouri	368
Indiana	390	Michigan	209
Illinois	387	New Jersey	55
Virginia	120	Connecticut	21

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts for the week ... 10,910

The quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market, for to-day are, for corn hogs, 5½@5½c; for distillery hogs, 4½@5¼c.

The market has been extremely depressed all the week, the supply being entirely too great for the demand, though not so large as it was a year ago. The price of the first week in December last year was 5¼@6½c per lb., or the extreme prices, so that the present rates seem to correspond with prices then.

There are about 1,000 head in the pens this morning, and more expected, and the weather unpromising, yet stock selling at the quotation as fast as they arrive.

G. W. Dorman reports the following prices of Hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5¾@5¾c.	6¾@ 7c.
Second quality corn-fed	5 @5¼c.	6¼@7 c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market butchers	5¾@5¾c.	7 @7¼c.
Large size, still-fed fat	4¼@4¾c.	6 @6¼c.
Second quality, still-fed	4¼@4¼c.	6 @6¼c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1860.

FLOUR.—Received, 3000 bbls. Market dull and neglected. Sales were as follows:—100 bbls choice spring extra at $3.85 del; 80 bbls fair do at $3.60 del; 50 bbls good at $3.65 del.

WHEAT.—Received, 19,396 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—1000 bu. No. Spring at 61c in store; 3,000 bu do at 60½c in store; 1600 bu No. 2 Spring at 57c in store; 3000 bu do at 56½c in store; 3000 bu do at 56c in store; 5000 bu do for delivery on the 15th of January, at 65c in store; 1000 bu rejected at 53c in store. Sales by samples were as follows:—1000 bu Northwestern club in bags at 75c on track; 150 bags club at 78c del; 150 bags good spring at 73c del.

CORN.—Received, 4793 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—3000 bu Mixed at 27c in store.

OATS.—Received, 2700 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 17@17½c in store.

RYE.—Received, 788 bu. Market dull and nominal at 40@42c.

BARLEY.—Received, 1650 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—120 bags prime at 50c on track; 180 bags do at 45c on track.

SEEDS.—Nothing doing. Timothy nominal at $2.00@2.10. Clover nominal at $4.25.

HIGHWINES.—50 bbls city at 15½c.

ALCOHOL.—34@37c per gallon.

DRESSED HOGS.—Received, 298. Market dull and 12½c lower. Sales were:

6 Hogs, av.	300 lbs. at	$5.25
10	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	5.00
20 " at $5.00@5.25, dividing on 200 lbs.		
20 " at $4.75@5.00 "		
10 " at $4.85, $5.00@5.25, div. on 200 & 250 lbs.		

MESS PORK.—Nominal at $14.75@15.00.

LARD.—Nominal at 10c@10½c.

TALLOW.—Steady at 9½c@9¾c.

HIDES.—Quiet. Green, 5c; Green Salted, 5½c@6c; Dry Flint, 12c@13c.

BUTTER.—Prime in good request at 12c@13c; common, 10c@11c.

EGGS.—Fresh, 14c@14½c ¢ doz.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, $1.25c@1.50 ¢ doz; Turkeys, 7c@7½ ¢ lb.

POTATOES.—Good Neshannocks in request at 25c@30c.

CIDER.—10 bbls "Philp's Prepared at $4.50.

APPLES.—150 bbls Eastern at $1.80c@2.00.

LIVE HOGS.—Received, 3,450. Market dull and 12½c@25c lower. Sales were:

Hogs.	av.	Price.
75	224 lbs at	$4.40
45	276 "	4.25
30	270 "	4.27½
150	261 "	4.12½
145	248 "	4.12½
70	262 "	4.35
43	270 "	4.30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—ASHES—Market continues quiet and unchanged, with small sales. 5 [illegible] pots and pearls.

FLOUR—Market may be quoted more steady, with less pressure to realize. Holders generally refuse to sell at yesterday's inside prices. Sales 8,400 bbls at $4.40@4.50 for super state; $4.55@4.65 for extra State; 4.40@4.50 for super western; $4.55@4.90 for common to medium extra western; $4.90@5 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Closing with fair demand for extra state at $4.50 check to-day. Canadian flour without striking change. Sales 380 bbls at $4.65@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in limited request at $3.25@4 for common to choice super. CORN MEAL—Dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Market without striking change, and the demand is limited, and shippers want to buy at lower prices, to which holders are unwilling to accede. Sales 3,900 bu Chicago spring at 98c, 6,500 bu amber Wisconsin at $1.18, 3,000 bu red state at $1.10, 7,000 bu fair white Canada at $1.20, and 1650 bu good and choice white Michigan at $1.30@1.35. Rye dull at 65c, there and thereabouts. Barley dull and nominal. Corn, only limited business doing at easier prices. Sales 51,000 bu at 58@59½c for mixed western in store and afloat, and 60c for southern yellow. Oats heavy and lower at 35@37 for western and Canadian, 37@38c for state.

HIDES—Market continues dull with small sales at 20c for Buenos Ayres, 19@19½c for Rio Grande, and 5¼@5¾ for western slaughtered.

HOPS—Very dull at 20@34c for new.

TALLOW—Quiet at 85c for common, and $1.20 for lamp.

OILS—Linseed dull at 53@54c, other kinds nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine dull and nominal at 33@33c for common.

ROSIN—Dull and lower. Sales at $1.17½ delivered, other descriptions nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy, with but limited business doing; sales 180 bbls, $16.50 for mess; $17.25 for uninspected new mess; $19.00@19.50 for new clear; $10.75 for prime. Beef dull and unchanged; sales 125 bbls, $8.50@10.00 for repacked mess; $11.50@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams dull and lower, $11.50@12.00 for state; $12.50@13.50 for western. Cut meats dull and heavy, 6¼c for shoulders; 9¼c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 7¼c for corn-fed. Bacon dull; short ribbed middles offering for January and February delivery, but buyers do not come forward. Live hogs firmer, at 5¾c. Lard dull and heavy; sales 125 bbls, at 10c @10½c. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—COFFEE—Unsettled to-day; is very quiet. Sales, 325 bags of Rio, part at 11 and the remainder on pks. SUGAR—Remains dull. We hear of sales of only 114 hhds Cuba, 5c@5⅝c, and a small lot of N O, 5¼. RICE—Dull and unchanged; sales, 35 tcs. 3¾c@4⅝c cash. MOLASSES—Unchanged. Sales, 158 bbls N O, 35c, and 36 hhds Porto Rico, 35c.

STOCKS—Lower, but since the board, are better. Chi & R I 48¾, M & M 7¼, G & Chi 56½, Fon du Lac & Milwaukee, 1¾, M S R R 11¾. Hard pkd 37¾, Huds 37, Erie 24, Cumberland Coal Co 8, Mo Co 64, Tenn 6-65, C & T 20¾, Ill C Scrip 53¾, M S gtd 25th, M C 4¾, Harlem 12¾, N Y C 70¾, Pac Mail 75, U S S 74, Coupons 90¾.

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FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—

DR. FLUMLEIGH'S

INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER

Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Clay, late minister to Rome, has called on President Buchanan, and the documents are being prepared to accompany a special message to Congress on the Peruvian claim. This message will probably be sent in about ten days, at the same time that the case of Paraguay will be disposed of.

Senator Latham gives it as his opinion that there would not be 500 in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the Northern States, although it is constantly denied.

I am confident that a majority of Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the loss of the personal self-respect of those who voted for Lincoln, and the dignity of the Northern States.

[Tribune Correspondence.]

The weekly statement of the Treasury shows a worse condition than at any time during the height of the panic in '57. Receipts, $619,618.69. Drafts issued $1,468,458.71; net balance $1,090,465.70. Besides this balance, there is $1,516,884.65 in the Mint and its branches. The present receipts from all quarters are less than one half of the recent expenditures.

The Committee on Ways and Means meet to-morrow to consider what form and what manner of relief shall be needed. The first question will be whether to convert the $12,000,000 of uncanceled loans into treasury notes and to give the Secretary the $10,000,000 additional, as asked in his report, or to make a thorough investigation of the Treasury, and provide at once for its full wants.

Mr. Secretary Cobb has had repeated interviews with Mr. Hunter, and finds himself unable to extricate the Treasury from its present bankrupt condition; consequently he proposes to resign at once. Mr. Hunter, as a matter of fact, will have to resign his position as the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Both are Southerners and secessionists.

Mr. Holt, the present Postmaster-General, it is said, will succeed Mr. Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden will succeed Mr. Hunter.

The caucus which was held last evening at Brown's Hotel, was composed exclusively of ultra men from the South. None of the moderate men Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, or Louisiana, were invited. They came to no determination. The opinions expressed were decidedly adverse to meeting with the committee of 33. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senators from the slaveholding States are in conference today at the Capital with reference to the political state of the country. The meeting is without respect to party.

Information here states that a force of 3,000 strong was organized in South Carolina, for the purpose of taking the Forts there whenever the Government shall refuse to relinquish them after secession.

Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of South Carolina, there is reason to know that the most discreet and trusted advisers here have written to the managers there, counseling against any demonstration whatever, by which a collision might be precipitated and blood shed.

Mr. Cobb has neither resigned nor left the city, as reported. He is confined to his house by a painful indisposition.

An informal conference of several Senators was held to-day, at which Messrs. Fessenden, Bigler, Pearce, Pugh and others were present. They seem to favor the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific as a basis of compromise, and as an amendment to the Constitution, to meet the difficulty interposed by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Interesting News and Rumors from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President sent to the House a very large mass of documents in response to a resolution of the former session. From a cursory glance of their contents it is shown that the cost per annum of the African Squadron from the year 1843 to 1850, was $384,000; the cost for the present year is estimated about $800,000, owing to the majority of the vessels employed being war steamers. In the instructions to the flag officers of the African Squadron, the Secretary of the Navy says the U. S. does not claim the mere hoisting of our flag to give immunity to those who have the right to wear it. Such a pretence would subject it to degradation and dishonor, because it would then be made a cover for piracy, and other crimes of similar atrocity, but her own citizens who rightfully display it are entitled to absolute immunity and protection. You will therefore be prompt to prevent the search or detention of the vessels of the U. S. on the high seas in time of peace by the armed vessels of any other power, and should a vessel of the U. S. falsely assume the flag of any other nation, it would constitute no protection.

Among the documents from the State Department is a note from Lord John Russell to Lord Lyons, which the latter, by direction, read to Secretary Cass. It is dated February last. Lord John Russell says that it is his painful duty to call attention to the increasing activity and success of the slave trade carried on on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, and that it appears that the number of negroes introduced into Cuba last year was from 22,000 to 30,000; that U. S. capital has been more and more employed in this traffic, the parties sailing under the American flag. He adds the governments of France, the United States, Portugal and Brazil have co-operated with the government of Great Britain, with a view to put an end to this detestable traffic. The government of Spain alone has persisted in screening and favoring this trade. The corruption of the Spanish officials in Cuba is notorious. They make fortunes there and return to Spain to enjoy their ill-gotten treasure.

In a letter from Secretary Cass to minister Dallas, dated March 31st 1860, he says there is much in the conduct of British officers of which this country may justly complain, and certain reports and various occurrences warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance, when the safety of the vast interests of our citizens upon the ocean is brought in question. Mr. Cass plainly says that the President has read with surprise and dissatisfaction, certain British official's representations, which in the judgment of the Executive are not supported by the facts advanced, nor are they compatible with the respect which is due from one independent nation to another.

It further appears from these documents that the British Government has frequently complained to our own about the increase of the slave trade; so Secretary Cass writes to Minister Dallas in October last to assure Lord John Russell that the Foreign Office has been assured more than once before that certain diplomatic suggestions are as unnecessary as they are unacceptable, and to express the hope that this Government entertains that similar appeals will not again be repeated, for this Government needs not such repeated representations to stimulate its action or to teach it its duty.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia has written a letter to a friend here, urging calmness and delay in the Secession movement, deprecating it, and urging a reconciliation and continuance of the Union.

Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee declares that peaceable secession is utterly impossible and out of the question, which substantiates Senator Hale's position.

The Southern Senators will hold a consultation some time this week, and Mr. Crittenden will make, he says, a great and last effort to save the Union.

The House special Committee seems to satisfy nearly the whole of the Union men Speaker Pennington is complimented for it.

Senator Iverson was severely reproved by Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter and Humphrey Marshall, for his ill-advised speech of yesterday.

The announcement of the Southern merchants that they will not repudiate their debts, is having a good financial effect here, and acts favorably for them.

An intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, who left him within the past week, states that he was assured that no member of his Cabinet had yet been determined on. All speculations sent out from here, are inspired by personal objects.

Senator Wade will next week make a speech showing the impossibility of peaceable secession.

The Democratic Senators have gone into caucus to select their usual Committees, and it is doubtful whether they can command a majority at present in the Senate. It is understood that several members will refuse to recognize Mr. Douglas as a member of the caucus.

The special Pacific Railroad Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to the Pacific Railroad, will meet soon. They will undoubtedly adhere to the measure recommended last year, and action will depend much upon the course of the Southern States. Should a general secession of the Cotton States take place, no favor will be shown to the Southern route. It is considered an important matter by the Republicans. The Republican members of the committee are in a majority, and will insist upon the Central route, if no other is agreed to. Should secession take place, the bill will pass, and the incorporators stand ready to commence at once.

From the "Border War."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Letters and dispatches to the *Democrat* from the Southwest expedition, announce that Gen. Frost has been to Fort Scott and had an interview with General Harney, who had undoubted knowledge that Montgomery was intrenched at Mound City with three hundred men determined to fight Harney. Harney desired the support of Frost and it was thought their combined forces would be sufficient to capture Montgomery. Lieut. Scott had been disabled by an accidental shot through the leg.

From New Orleans and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Bessey's oil store on Peydras corner of Magazine, burned last night. Loss $30,000, partly insured.

It is the understanding between the members of the Texas Legislature to meet at Austin, on the 17th inst., without a formal call from the governor. It is understood that the Legislature will call a convention on the 8th of January.

Fire in New York—Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The distillery of Hoffman & Curtis, in Greenwich street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Total loss about $27,000—about half insured.

Wm. Mulligan, previous to his departure to Sing Sing Prison to-day, was married to Mrs. Lewis, a boarding house keeper in East Houston street.

Return of the Putnam Phalanx.

HARTFORD, Dec. 8.—The Putnam Phalanx arrived home this noon. They were received by a salute, sixty of the Phalanx who did not go to Washington and the Colt Guard. Thousands lined the streets, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Kentucky Banks will not Suspend.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—In response to recent applications for a suspension of specie payments, the Kentucky banks have determined that such a measure would afford no commercial relief, and consequently they will continue to pay specie, as usual.

Extra Session of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8.—The Governor of Tennessee calls an extra session of the Legislature on the 7th of January, to consider the condition of the country.

THE CITY.

PAY YOUR STREET TAX.—To-day suits will be instituted against all residents of the North Division who have not paid their street tax. Three dollars and costs will now be collected where one dollar a week ago would have sufficed.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire on Sunday morning was a false one. The Fire Department were promptly out, and after running about the first district in a distracted manner for half an hour returned, unable to learn the whereabouts of any fire.

KNOCKED DOWN.—A lady whose name was not learned was knocked down as she was stepping from a railway car on the North Clark street line, and the car passed over her, Saturday evening. She received a severe wound on the forehead, and was insensible when taken up.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1861; National Quarterly Review for December; a large stock of pocket Diaries for 1861, and a very complete stock of Stationery and children's toy books may be found at the Book and Periodical depot of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

TRINITY CHURCH FAIR.—The ladies connected with Trinity Church will have a Fair and Festival at Bryan Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The excellent reputation of these Trinity festivals is thoroughly established, and we look for a large and generous attendance.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.—At Norris & Hyde's No. 102 Madison street, and 100 Dearborn street, may be found the January numbers of Peterson, Arthur, Ballou, and Godey's Lady's Book, all fine numbers, which promise good things for their patrons for 1861. Messrs. Norris & Hyde have the latest periodicals of every description also on their counters.

☞ The range of the thermometer during the last week as noted by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, was as follows:

Date.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Dec'ber	2	17	30	29
Monday, "	3	28	34	29
Tuesday, "	4	28	35	29
Wednesday, "	5	17	25	20
Thursday, "	6	24	28	28
Friday, "	7	30	38	33
Saturday, "	8	35	39	35

TO FRENCHMEN.—A meeting of the French, Belgian and Canadian residents of Chicago will be held at Hotel May, on Thursday evening of the present week, preliminary to the organization of a benevolent society for the relief of those who may need help. It is a proper subject for all citizens to take an interest in, in view of the coming winter, and it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday evening last a rear window of the office of Messrs. Walter & Rogers, corner of Monroe and market streets, was opened and an entrance to the premises effected. A hole was then drilled in the safe door near the lock, powder introduced and the lock blown off., $200 in depreciated currency rewarded the criminal industry of the robbers. A gold watch, in another part of the safe was not discovered. One Charles F. Dean *alias* James Rawlings, G. W. Fay, G. W. Jennings, G. W. Berring, has been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the gang.

LECTURES TO THE YOUNG.—W. W. Evarts, D. D., of the First Baptist Church, commenced a series of discourses to the young, Sunday evening. The subject of the first lecture was "Companionship, an exponent of character and prophetic of destiny." This lecture has been delivered before the Young men's Christian Association of New York, Louisville and Cincinnati, and at the latter place was repeated by special request. From Mr. Evarts' well known reputation we can promise the subsequent lectures will be both interesting and instructive.

WHISKY RULE AT THE JUNCTION.—On Friday evening, Coroner James went up to the R. I. Junction to hold an inquest upon the body of Mary Powers, a married woman who had suddenly died after a long protracted debauch. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Coroner could find sufficient sober men to constitute a jury of inquest, and he was compelled to stop several farmers and others coming to the city for the purpose. When this difficulty had been surmounted, the witnesses knowing anything of the circumstances attending the decease of Mrs. Powers, were in such a state of drunken stupefication and incoherency that nothing sensible touching the case could be learned. Dr. Gore was compelled to make a post mortem examination of the body, and several old bruises and wounds were discovered and a still fresh one on the head. Upon opening the cranium it was apparent that death had been supervened from too much whisky.

Board of Supervisors.

The following constitutes the entire Board of Supervisors of Cook county, showing their respective districts or towns represented:

Ira W. Buell, from North Chicago; Lewis Bush, Palos; A. H. Burley, Ninth Ward, Chicago; A. Borchardt, Assistant, North Chicago; A. H. Dalton, Thornton; George Dunlap, Leyden; E. J. Edwards, Jefferson; Carl Frier, Seventh Ward, Chicago; Wm. B. Gladher, Proviso; Aaron Gibbs, First Ward Chicago; M. Gormley, New Trier; D. S. Hammond, Hanover; E. Helton, Lyons; John Hoffman, Niles; E. Haskin, Evanston; Charles Ippel, Fifth Ward, Chicago; A. B. Johnson, Asst. West Chicago; S. W. Kingsley, Barrington; H. Lamartine, 8th Ward, Chicago; Otto Michlenner, 4th Ward, Chicago; J. McCaffery, Lake; J. H. Myrick, Orland; J. McNulty, 10th Ward, Chicago; James Miller, Bloom; Milton C. Niles, Cicero; L. M. Osterhoudt, Worth; F. D. Owen, Asst. S. Chicago; G. Peck, Schaumberg; J. H. Pahlman, Palatine; V. R. Roscoe, 3d Ward, Chicago; J. H. Rees, Lake View; D. C. Skelly, Lemont; E. Smalley, 6th Ward, Chicago; Isaac Speer, 2d Ward, Chicago; Alvin Scott, Maine; Geo. Strong, Wheeling; D. Studley, Northfield; A. G. Throop, W. Chicago; Fred. Tuttle, S. Chicago; B. Waters, Elk Grove; Henry Werner, Rich; Carl Knott, Bremen.

The Committee on Jails and Jail Accounts on Saturday morning reported that they found no power to pay the following bills referred to them:

John Gray, bill of sundries	$42.68
Wright & Currier	5.00
Jacob Gron	5.00
D. T. Wood, summoning jury	12.00
A. C. Hessing, Sheriff, one safe	150.00
Parmly & McCann, taking care of Mary Boyd	20.00

The Board took up the bills separately, and rejected them.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

John Gray, summoning jurors of Superior Court	$30.60
John Gray, ex-officio services 1 year	30.00
do dieting prisoners	698.25
do attending Superior Court	67.00
L. P. Russell, assisting in recovering bodies	20.00
H. C. Van Shaack, utensils for jail	13.40
Chas. Douglas, attending Superior court	9.00
R. E. Cook, bailiff, Circuit court	106.50
John Hastings, bailiff,	78.50
John Nelson, "	16.50
Abner Settoo, " Superior court	109.50
John H. Dark, "	112.50
Henry Deal, "	9.50
do " Circuit court	2.00
Ambrose & Jackson, lunch for jury	7.00
R. L. Morton, bailiff, Superior court	114.00
Colson & Howard, board for jury	56.00
do "	18.68
do "	14.00
Mrs. R. Burns, washing	6.18
John T. Everett, bailiff, Circuit court	96.00
A. W. Gray, recovering bodies	5.00
Chas. S. Perry, bailiff, Superior court	120.00
D. T. Wood, bailiff, County court	120.00
A. C. Hessing, dieting prisoners	39.05
Ernst Klokke, interpreter	3.00

The following communication was read from the School Commissioner:

"The School Law provides that the fines collected by Justices of the Peace shall be paid into the School Fund. In this county there are probably not less than fifty or sixty Justices. Of these nine have paid $30, the others have not reported. The School Law makes no provision for the examination of Justices' dockets and the collection of these fines. The School Superintendent has recommended Township Treasurers to attend to it, but as it necessarily involves some time and expense, and there is no mode of compensation provided, only two Treasurers have given it their attention. It is believed that at least from one to two thousand dollars are thus annually lost to the School Fund of this county."

The Superintendent also states the labor and expense to which he has been at, in organizing Teachers' Institutes, etc., and asks for additional compensation. The whole matter of compensation was laid on the table till March next.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the resolution requesting the Town Collectors to defer collecting taxes until the 15th of January, reported against the adoption of such a resolution. Concurred in.

Supt. Niles offered the following:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be solicited to use all honorable means to procure an amendment of the License Laws, so that suits may be commenced and sustained before a Justice of the peace for the violation of said laws. Passed.

Sup. Grant offered the following:

Resolved, That the Supervisors be and they are hereby instructed to examine the Justice's dockets and other evidence in regard to fines collected by the several justices of the peace, in their town, remaining in their hands, and report the result to the School Commissioner of this county at once. Passed.

Supervisor Rees offered the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be requested to perform the duties heretofore pertaining to the office of Swamp Land Commissioner, until the next meeting of the Board. Adopted.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom was referred the bill of Wm. James, Coroner, holding inquests, $373.55, reported in favor of paying the same, and the report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned until March.

In reference to the matter between Supervisor Dolton and the Board, we now learn the following facts:

The Board declared the office of Drainage Commissioner, held by Mr. Dolton, vacant. He was of the opinion that the Board did not have any power to vacate the office, and was unwilling to subject himself to any responsibility by yielding to what he thought was an illegal measure. Before a more thorough investigation of the law he discovered that the Board had the necessary power, and at once yielded his point.

RECORDER'S COURT.

A Grand Jury Presentment—A "Portable Court."

Some of our readers will recollect the allusion made by Judge Wilson of the Recorder's Court to the "portable Court," in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury last week. That jury, under the Recorder's instructions, on Saturday made the following report:

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To Hon. R. S. Wilson,

Judge of the Recorder's Court:

The Grand Jurors of said court would respectfully submit the following report:

That a case has been before us on examination, and from the evidence in that case, it appears that the dwelling of Samuel Hoard was recently burglariously entered, and articles of value, including a gold watch, were burglariously and feloniously taken therefrom. That on the morning following, information of the burglary, together with a full description of the property, particularly, the watch, was lodged by Mr. Hoard, at the Marshal's office. And the case was at once given in charge by the Marshal to the City Detectives, with a view to the recovery of the property and the detection of the burglars.

It would seem that the case was most skillfully handled by those having the matter in charge; for with the aid of one John Noyes, they were soon enabled to restore to Mr. Hoard his stolen watch, but upon the payment of *forty dollars*, which, it is alleged, was paid to *induce* him to part with the property; but who the thief was, the Grand Jurors have not been able to ascertain farther than that he was known to said John Noyes as a noted thief, and went, by the name of "Mac," *immediately* out of the city, as soon as he delivered the watch to John Noyes, and received his reward of forty dollars for stealing it.

It further appears from the evidence that complaint was made by Mr. Hoard to the Mayor of the alleged misconduct of the city detective who had the charge of the case; and, at the special instance of the Mayor, an examination was had in the Mayor's offices of said detective, at which examination John Noyes appeared as witness *against* said detective, and upon his examination the said Noyes at first declined to state what consideration he paid for said watch, but finally claimed he paid the party from whom he received the watch, thirty dollars in cash, and the rest in broken down or worthless bills, and that he received the watch upon the express condition that no questions were to be asked, and that as soon as he, Noyes, received the watch, and paid therefor as aforesaid, the party whose name he did not know, only he was called "Mac," immediately left the city.

The Grand Jurors, not being able to obtain evidence from any other source than the statements of said John Noyes, touching the identity of the persons who originally perpetrated the burglary, have not been able to indict the party or parties believed to be guilty, and believing that the agent is not more guilty than his principal have not felt it to be their duty to indict the said John Noyes.

But lest injustice may be done to the persons named and alluded to in this report, we have attached hereto a copy of the evidence taken in the case.

In view of the facts disclosed, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that any system of detection of crime whereby the owner, whose property has been stolen is made to pay half what the property is worth to the thief who stole it in order to obtain it, and this upon condition that his name is to be withheld, and himself allowed to escape, must soon destroy all confidence in those engaged in the detection of crime, by confounding the faithful and upright officer with the corrupt and undeserving. We would also take the liberty to suggest (not feeling competent to do more upon so grave a subject) the propriety of some legislation which shall place the police department of the city upon some basis where continuance in the public service shall depend somewhat on the integrity and competency of the officer.

Henry Fuller, foreman	B. E. Tucker,
C. T. J. Nixon,	John Turner,
Henry O. Winch,	R. L. McLean,
W. R. Heminway,	John Lobstein,
R. Rosenfeet,	H. Willets,
J. P. Dunham,	E. G. Reynolds,
Albert Melrose,	Jacob Rehm,
Calvin Hill,	George H. Eveleth,
L. Lamperts,	P. D. Hamilton.

After the report had been read by the Clerk, the Recorder addressed the grand jury as follows:

Gentlemen: I can only say that I am under great obligations to you for the business you have done, and particularly for lending your influence as a body to track up and bring to light some part of the shameful system of corruption which is sustained by this city government.

The jury requested that the documents accompanying the report should also be read. Those documents embrace the evidence of official corruption and rascality, as sworn to by the magistrate who presided over the Portable Court, and others who appeared before that court as witnesses. They were read as follows:

PEOPLE VS. JOHN NOYES, ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT.

Andrew Akin sworn:—I am a police magistrate; there was an examination before me of Williams. A month ago I received a line from the Mayor, asking me to be at his office the next morning at 9 o'clock. I went and found there some of his police officers, Williams, Ford and others. At his request I went to his private room, and he then stated in substance that there had come to his ears a rumor something about a watch which had been taken from Mr. Hoard, which had been received through agency of Noyes and his policemen and he wished to investigate the matter for his own satisfaction and for that of Mr. Hoard. He did not proceed against Noyes, but did against Williams, to see if he was implicated in any of the guilty transactions with the watch, and for that purpose he would himself prefer the charge against Williams for being accessory after the fact of this burglary; I then asked him if he wished this to be in form of a judicial examination, to have witnesses sworn in order that I might hold him for trial if implicated; his reply was that he had nothing to do with that as he only desired to see how far his policemen were concerned in the matter; I then told him if that was to be the manner of proceeding, I should desire to have Mr. Haven present before I did anything about it; he said in substance, that he did not see what Mr. Haven had to do with his policemen, but if he wished to look after the criminal matter he had no objection. Mr. Hoard and I insisted that Mr. Haven should be sent for. Wentworth consented, and an officer was sent and Mr. Haven soon came; he then went through the formula of again charging Mr. Williams; Mr. Hoard, Lawson, Douglass and Noyes were then sworn; I undertook to take the minutes of Noyes' testimony, but was unable to do so, and Mr. Forrest was called for that purpose, and I think I have his minutes.

John Noyes said, substantially, that he had had a talk with Williams, in which Williams stated that Hoard had lost a watch, and that he would give a respectable reward for its recovery, as it was a family relic; that after this Noyes undertook the job of finding the watch; he said he made inquiry; knew a thief who was in the city, and whom he thought would know something of the watch; name not remembered; found him at a saloon; this fellow said if the watch was here he could find it, and would get it for him, but it was to be distinctly understood that if the watch was found the reward was to be paid and no questions asked; Noyes said he told him there should be no questions asked or anything of the kind; saw him again the same evening, and he said he had got the watch, but would not tell where he got it, but that he could have it for $40; he met Williams again, and he told Williams that he had got the watch; gave the watch to Williams; Williams brought it back and told him he must go to Hoard with the watch, as the City Marshal would not allow him to go; he said Asa Williams paid him the $40; he went to the fellow and gave the money; but afterwards refused to state as to the manner in which the reward was arranged with the man. Mr. Haven insisted that he should answer the question whether he paid the man this money, or had he paid him, or what he paid him. He refused to answer. He then went on to say that he found this man in the same saloon, and took him out alone, and paid him—still refusing to tell how he paid him. He then said he could, perhaps, give us a hint of the manner in which the thing was done, and said, "Suppose I paid him in counterfeit money—what then?" Mr. Haven then said: "Will you now state if you did pay him in that manner?" He finally said he paid him $30 in good money, and the balance in worthless money; he did not say how much bad money he gave him, but took some out of his pocket and gave him enough to satisfy him; said the man was not seen in the city at that time. This man was almost a stranger to him, but knew him to be a reputed thief. He then stated that he went to Mr. Hoard with the watch and delivered it to him; Mr. Hoard then told him he wanted to know how and when he got it, and from whom, so that he might bring the fellow to justice; he answered by saying that such was not the understanding, and that he would not tell anything about it.

Samuel Hoard sworn—I think about the 1st of October my house was entered and quite an amount of property stolen. I in the morning came to the Marshal's office and made known the facts and gave a description of all the property stolen; I told him there was a very peculiar watch which must certainly lead to the detection of the thief; described it to him minutely so that he could find it. Lost at the same time a coat, shawl two castors, a city order for $15, several checks amounting to $100 or $125, and some $2 or $3 in money, a pencil and a peculiar knife; stopped payment on checks and order next morning; some time during last of same week Noyes came into my store and said he had got a clue to my watch, and that he could get it if I would pay $40; I said that was more than I wished to pay, and I wanted the things as well as the watch; he said it had passed through two or three hands, and he did not think the thief could be got; he agreed to see me that night and see if he could get it for $25; I went up at night and told him he might give the $25; never knew Williams in the transaction till I got the watch; Noyes said the man who had the watch was named Mac, and had gone to Indianapolis; the next day he brought the watch to the store and I gave him $18 and a check for $22, which was not paid, and the next day he and Williams came in together and presented the check, and I gave him my own check for the amount. I went to Mr. Wentworth and told him the fact, and I thought he had a strange policy. He said he would have an investigation before Mr. Akin in his (Wentworth's) office; Williams was the party under complaint; Noyes had told me two or three times that he did this without reward or hope of it. On the examination he said he paid him $30 in good money, and the balance, which was understood to be $40 in money—broken bank bills. He said this Mack was a State's prison bird. He said he got acquainted with him in some watch-stuffing case. He said that he, Noyes, had opened a saloon, and had to tell the boys that he could be of some service to them; and when he told this, Williams said that perhaps he could assist him; he then pulled out the notice describing my watch, and Noyes replied that he thought he could help him get it; I told Noyes that I did not want to pay anything unless I secured the thief; Noyes said he could not do that, as he dare not "blow on them." Never made any intimation that I would pay liberally for the watch without the thief; they said from the commencement that they could not get the thief; I thought that if I got the watch I should know from whom I got it, and he would be held for stealing the watch, or be obliged to tell where he got it; watch worth $100 or more; I did not give them to understand that I was satisfied with getting the watch and letting the thief run; I had no conversation with Williams until I got the watch from Noyes; I complain now of being robbed of a watch and having to pay $40 to get it again; I never found any other property stolen at that time.

Iver Lawson—Am City Marshal. Mr. Hoard came to me and stated that his house had been entered, and that he lost property, giving description of the same. I got bills struck off and sent around the country; gave some to Williams and Douglass; said in the bill a suitable reward would be paid for recovery, &c. Gave the case to Williams and Douglass the next morning after the burglary; think Williams came in one day and said he didn't know but he could get the watch. I asked him what trace he had got of it; said he had been to Mr. Noyes and shown the bill to him, and he thought he could do something; I told Williams that he might get the watch; by all means get the thief. He stated that he did not think he could get the watch unless it was understood that no questions were to be asked. Next day Williams came into the office and said he had got the watch by paying $40. I told him to go right back to Mr. Noyes, and tell Noyes to deliver the watch to Mr. Hoard himself. I had not advised Williams to get the watch by paying Noyes, but said to him; get the watch, but by all means get the thief. I was present at the examination of Williams, and heard Noyes' testimony. Remember that Noyes stated that he had got the watch, and had got $40 from Williams.

The Recorder, when the reading of this evidence was concluded, said:

"I don't blame you, gentlemen, for desiring to have this read, because there might be some skeptical person who would be disposed to doubt that you had sufficient foundation for the presentment you have made. Certainly, upon such evidence as this, you could not do *less* than you have done. But this is only a slight inkling of what is yet behind. Could all the facts be got at, it would appear that gambling houses—gambling hells—are allowed to run in this city, in consideration of money furnished to elect the present Mayor of this city."

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of the French, Belgians and Canadians, residents of the city of Chicago, will be held at Hotel May, 76 and 78 South Wells street, (up stairs) on Thursday evening, December 13th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Society, having for its objects the material, social and moral elevation of their countrymen and the relief of those who may be in need of help. A full attendance of all who are interested in the formation of such a society is requested.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for business and the election of officers, will be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening next at 7 1-2 o'clock. The board of managers are requested to meet at the same place at 7 o'clock on the same evening.

T. B. CARTER, Sec'y.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWALL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, they will keep on hand, a full assortment of Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained respecting them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily wearing, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.]

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham.

GENTLEMEN—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that the will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe this watch unsurpassed

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of 20th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds in a little over six weeks.

Respectfully,

S. W. & W. A. TORREY,

Contractors on the Har. & Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.

BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 3, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, which is less than commonly found in the highest terms. Yours truly,

JAMES H. CLAPP,

Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. N. SPEARS, JR.,

WITH

J. & A. HERRICK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.

65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65

Would respectfully announce to their patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

Sugar of Milk,

Patent Groats and Barley, Biscuits,

Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal,

Tapioca, Sago, Bromo, Chocolate, &c.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,

May be found at HALE, BROTHERS, Family Provision Store.

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock

and good will of a

FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,

LOCATED IN CHICAGO,

Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

For full particulars address the undersigned or call on [illegible]

JOHN D. PARK,

No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $4.

Engagement of the distinguished American Tragedian,

J. B. ROBERTS.

MONDAY, Dec. 10th, first time this season of Bulwer's celebrated play of

RICHELIEU; Or, The Conspiracy.

Cardinal Richelieu ... Mr. J. B. Roberts

Supported by the entire company.

First appearance of the Charming Danseuse, Miss AUGUSTA, in La Manola.

To conclude with the Farce of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

Capt. Charles ... Mr. Myers

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street,

Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its

Acoustic and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the Hall being on the street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—18 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

This Hall contains the Bryan National Gallery, valued at $20,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the historical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," the portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans and Europeans.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, kitchens, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c.

Both Halls or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, &c. For the same, application to

THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,

Office in the Building

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
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GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Prof. O. OSCANYAN,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the stores of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.

Children's Class every Wednesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Small Second-hand Safe. Address Box 1740 P. O.

WANTED.—To Rent a small, comfortable house, pleasantly located, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished preferred. Address "HOUSE," Post Office Drawer 5987, stating terms and location.

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk by a person acquainted with business in general, speaking and writing English, French and German. Willing to make himself useful in any kind of business. Address "M," P. O. Box 3143, Chicago.

WANTED.—A pleasant suite of rooms and board from 1st of January, for a gentleman and his family, consisting of five persons. Apply to a family, where there is but few or no other boarders. Address Box 6001. References exchanged.

WANTED.—A situation as Book Keeper or Salesman in some good business. Have kept books for the last five years, and is well acquainted with the Lumber business. Refers to late employers. Will be willing to work for a small salary. Address HENRY, P. O. Box 364.

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in cash. Apply to J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn street.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—A first-rate workman that understands ironing wagons and light buggies, and of temperate habits can find steady employment by addressing the undersigned by letter, soon, at Glen, [illegible] Co. None other need apply. A married man preferred. WILLIAM T. MILLER.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, newly papered and painted, and supplied with gas and water, situated on Hubbard Court, between Wabash Avenue and State street. To a good tenant, a moderate rent. Inquire of Dr. E. A. Bogue, No. 141 Lake street, between 9 and 12 M.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A Span of Dapple Gray Horses, with Harness, Robes, &c. The horses are well matched, warranted sound and kind, and are good travelers, and can be purchased at a bargain for cash. Apply to 225 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $20 to $125. Double or Single ones, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Manufactory, Carriage Repository, 112 Market street, near Washington. Or address H. M. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two Young Ladies wish for board and two rooms on Michigan or Wabash Avenues. Address L., P. O. Box 1419.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 94 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be furnished with comfortable rooms and board within one block of the Post office by addressing Box 1957, Chicago, P. O.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is but a moment's walk from the New Post Office. Terms for single gentlemen, $3 per week.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

For the sale of the following

POPULAR ARTICLES

AT

J. H. JOHNSON'S,

No. 70 State Street, second door from Randolph Street.

R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable extraneous remedy.

PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.

JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.

OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of a stamp.

GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.

IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.

SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.

SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.

PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.

PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.

LOOK AT THIS!!

ILLINOIS MONEY WANTED!!

The following Bank Notes will be taken AT PAR by GROCERIES at No. 23 North Clark street:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
BANK OF RALEIGH,
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
BANK OF AURORA,
NATIONAL BANK,
STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS,
SOUTHERN BANK OF ILLINOIS,
GRAYVILLE BANK.

☞ All Orders from the country, accompanied with the above money, will have PROMPT attention. Address WM. VAN FLEET, Post Office Box 5472.

TO LOAN—On City Real Estate —$1,000 for one year, $2,000 for two years, $5,000 for five months, $10,000 for one year; several other amounts for one or two years. Also, several amounts of $500 to loan on Chattel Mortgage. [illegible] N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 25 Court House.

WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale [illegible]

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by [illegible] STEVENS & WEBBER, [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE ABBREVIATION OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'Ardly Realised.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

Miscellaneous

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS,

The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY

FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

The eligible compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various tonic and aromatic ingredients, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good for dyspeptics, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous systems after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.

For diarrhea, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.

For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

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19 Central Street, Boston.

Wholesale and Retail by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

Family and Tailoring

SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
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SEWING MACHINES,
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SEWING MACHINES,

BUY A MACHINE—One that is strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, tension apparent, simple,—and not more trouble than it is worth.

One that makes the double lock stitch with two threads that will hold well; it will not unravel.

One that makes the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth—the most desirable stitch now in use.

One that uses the celebrated wheel feed, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.

One that does not use curved needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight needles are known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking thread or change of tension.

One that is capable of doing a greater range of work more perfectly than any other machine.

One that makes the stitch as small as you want it, alike and even on both sides the cloth.

One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.

One that will stitch, hem, fell, gather and bind without basting. Such is

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.
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LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

To Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothing, Cart, Age-Trimming, Harness Makers, &c., we have the Agency for the Northwestern States, and have opened an elegant salesroom at

124 Lake Street, Chicago,

(UP-STAIRS.)

Call and examine the Machines and the Work for yourselves.

COOK, STONE & CO.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS,

Of every Description,

At 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Commercial Printing

Is executed at short notice

AND AT LOW RATES.

F. MUNSON,

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer,

140 LAKE STREET.

HAIR BRUSHES.

We have a very fine assortment of English and French Brushes of Real Russian Bristles—superior quality.

TEETH BRUSHES.

We would invite particular attention to our assortment of French Teeth Brushes, which are far superior to any other brushes sold.

FINE DRESSING COMBS,

Of Real Shell; Carved Buffalo Horn, Plain Buffalo Horn, Rubber and English Horn—extra heavy. French Ivory Fine Combs—extra heavy.

Fine Nail Brushes, Bandoline Brushes, Cloth and Velvet Brushes,

Of the very best goods. J. H. REED & CO.,

Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Goods.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT

low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus,	25 Boxes Pepper
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye,	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

119 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

80 Hhds Sugar.	100 Bbls Sugar.	50 Bbls Syrups.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup.		50 Bbls Molasses.

WM. LITTLE & CO. 119 South Water St.

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ILLINOIS CURRENCY,

At Stryker & Co's, 141 Lake Street.

All the "Thrown-out," "Rejected," or other Currency of any Western State

TAKEN AT PAR

In Exchange for Dry Goods of Every Description

AT STRYKER & CO'S.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. It body quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no injurious chemical, hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use.

As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference need to be unnecessary, as all, by procuring a trial of it for themselves, would be convinced. In buying this Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGINNIS, MAKER.

To Wholesale Dealers, the Company would say with our unparalleled facilities for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can give you at figures that will make it to your interest to order our goods. Every box of Starch will be sold at factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice to all persons interested.

Take notice that on the [illegible] day of March, A. D., 1858, M. W. Lowe purchased lot number eight (8) in block number six (6) of Stone's Subdivision of Astor Addition in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the unpaid tax due the city of Chicago for the municipal year A. D., 1856, taxed to E. H. Hilliard, and that the time of redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the seventeenth day of March, A. D., 1861. The certificate of said purchase has been assigned to the subscriber. Chicago, Dec. 5, 1860. W. H. CARTER.

BROOM CORN.—Persons having Broom Corn for sale will please address us, stating quantity, quality and price. BOWEN BROS., 73 Lake street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any offensive matter. Office Cleveland House, Chicago P. O. Box 3115. All orders will receive prompt attention.

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR.—The most perfect machine for shelling, cleaning and sacking corn, ever introduced. Address the Manufacturer, L. A. BEEBE, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 1900.

THE HON. ABE LINCOLN.—For Sale—The fine life size wax bust of the President elect, true to nature and perfect likeness, made the same that was exhibited at the exhibition as a grand model of the great features of the exhibition as a work of art. This is one of the finest in the country. Price one hundred dollars. Address Box 3417, Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.

CRANBERRIES AND APPLES BY THE BARREL.—51 Bbls. Cape Cod Cranberries just received at Basement 50 State street. Also 80 Bbls. Apples, of the best Eastern varieties, which will be sold by the barrel, in good condition. [illegible]

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the Seamless Bag Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of Seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Dealers in want of Bags will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. WEBSTER & BAXTER, Agents, 89 South Water street.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES.

BURWELL & WYANT,

DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Dearborn Street, 2 Tremont Block.

Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs. [illegible]

Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! [illegible] BOWEN BROS. [illegible]

500 Bags RIO COFFEE — REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES, New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
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OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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" 20 copies, and one to getter up of club...

Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1860.

☞ To Mail Subscribers.—The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

CALIFORNIA FOR LINCOLN.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 28th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney Sunday. It brings the complete returns of the Presidential vote in that State, with the following result:

Lincoln	38,702	Breckinridge	[illegible]
Douglas	38,060	Bell	[illegible]

Lincoln over Douglas. 642.

GRAVE QUESTIONS.

It is becoming a grave question how long the Northern States shall submit to the fiendish barbarities daily practised on their citizens in the southern half of this confederacy. For a tenth part of the provocation now existing, we should go to war with the strongest power in Christendom. The St. Louis *Democrat* of the [illegible] inst. relates a horrible case of whipping and tarring and feathering practised in Mississippi upon a gentleman from J[illegible] county, Wisconsin. We would not unduly excite the public mind, but these things are becoming intolerable.

It is becoming a grave question whether peaceable secession to-day does not mean war six months hence. That which we may submit to, however gingerly, while the Union lasts, we would not tolerate a moment at the hands of a foreign nation, whether that nation were separated from us by the Atlantic or the Ohio. Is there any evidence—is there a reasonable probability—that persons accused of harboring sentiments hostile to slavery will be permitted to navigate the Mississippi River in peace after a dissolution of the Union shall have taken place? We see no such evidence in the madness which pervades Louisiana at this hour.

These are grave questions indeed, and they need not be longer blinked. We have only to say to the mob government which exists down towards the Gulf of Mexico, that the North is slow of provocation, but when aggravated and continued outrages like those we have recently recorded, shall have aroused her, the final settlement will be proportioned to the grave exigency which impels her to strike back.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE—ARGUMENT OF MR. VAN ARMAN FOR COMPLAINANT.

It had been our original intention to publish verbatim one speech from the leading counsel on each side of this case. The able argument of C. Beckwith, Esq., who has been associated as senior counsel for the defence from the outset of the trial, was already in an advanced state of preparation for insertion, and a portion of the same actually in type. This speech, however, owing to its extreme length, nearly twenty columns, from the multiplicity of its facts, the minuteness of its details, the intricacy of the argument, and the precision of language employed, characteristic of Mr. Beckwith, required a revision which Mr. B. expressed himself utterly unable to give, owing to the present state of his health and the close attention demanded by the progress of the trial. We have yielded to his desire that without such revision no seemingly authorized version should be put forth.

Elsewhere we present the very able and eloquent closing argument of John Van Arman, Esq., commenced on Saturday and closing yesterday noon. The speech will be finished in our columns to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

EFFECTS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT—SOUTH CAROLINA—DISUNIONISTS DIVIDED.

The special committee of thirty-three will not meet until the application of Hawkins [illegible] Boyce to be excused shall be disposed of. The Attorney General has given an opinion adverse to the right of a State to secede. The Disunionists in South Carolina are already in trouble. The *Star* of this evening says: The South Carolina Legislature are at loggerheads in the matter of officering the new army to be raised in that State.

A MONARCHY PROPOSED.

The Democracy of the rural districts are waging a fierce war against the domineering autocracy of Charleston, which clique is a fog for a monarchial form of government, and entertain a purpose to make the Governor of the State a military chieftain, with sovereign power.

Mr. Cunningham, of the House, who is put forward by the Committee to take all the responsibility of extreme sentiments, has openly avowed his hatred of Democracy in the crisis. He considered the common soldiers as incapable of an elective choice. The opposition, thoroughly Democratic party of the House, while avowing strong secession sentiments, are nevertheless bitter sticklers for popular rights, and will stand out for them. As yet they have been able to obtain few concessions. They have caused the Army bill, now under consideration, to be modified to such an extent that the Governor shall appoint the general and field officers, by and with the consent of the Senate. The debate in the South Carolina House of Representatives on Tuesday last was bitterly acrimonious. 'A certain class are of the opinion that the secession of the Cotton States will only lead to a reconstruction of the Constitution.

SCHEME FOR A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A writer says: "It will be the peculiar labor of the border States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, to bring about that end. Three things are necessary to its accomplishment. First, that civil war shall not grow out of the withdrawal of the cotton-producing States from the Union, else the border slaveholding States will all speedily follow them. Second, that there be no interference upon the part of England and France in our internal difficulties, whereby the extreme South may be encouraged to hold to the position they are apparently about to assume. Third, that the effect of the secession upon the business interests of the North shall speedily teach her that she has lost far more than she has gained by her anti-slavery altruism.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec [illegible]

I learn through a Republican Member of Congress, that Mr. Corwin is prepared to submit a proposition to the Committee of Thirty-Three, for the adjustment of sectional differences. He proposes an amendment to the Third of Article Second of the Constitution by striking out that portion which authorizes Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the Territories, and inserting a clause transferring the whole power now exercised by Congress, under the Republican interpretation, to the settlers of Territories hereafter to be organized. In substance, the effect to make such territories entirely independent of the United States, and quasi foreign States, which shall elect all their own officers, pay all their own expenses, and be subject to no Federal supervision, except for defensive purposes, until admitted as States under such State Constitution as their people may elect. This is very similar to Eli Thayer's doctrine. This has been submitted to a few Republican members, who, with the understanding that they do not waive the Republican construction of the article in the Constitution, consented to it informally. Secessionists claim it extravagant demands amounting to an unconditional surrender of the North. The North will concede what is just, but never surrender the right. They are resolute and their reply that if the South will have ruin, they will as well make a monument of it as anything. It is impossible to treat with people who will not be appeased. Disunionists insist that slavery shall be nationalized by Constitutional enactment, and by still further guarantees practically saying to the North, "On thy belly shalt thou go, and dirt shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." The North says the Union shall be executed. This is the strongest sentiment at Washington, and each day adds vigor to its tone. It is believed that the Committee of thirty-three must prove a failure. There is a bare chance that the border States may be wrenched from King Cotton's control.

But our wise men have but little hope. The Committee will not meet until it is known there is a Committee. Congress will not wait to see the Florida and South Carolina members, but they say they will not serve. The Southerners will see the defection of the [illegible] and that will destroy the moral influence of the Committee.

It is strongly indicated that party lines are sinking into the common Union men. The eminent Republicans aver their determination to stand by Douglas, if he strikes back [illegible] the Union.

The President is bitterly denounced [illegible] complaining with the South, and [illegible]

EASTMAN